MAINE FARMER AND MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NOYES.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor

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Whole No. 518.



a rationale of the changes which takes place in his bers free of postage to them. bottle. Having never seen the phenomena which he describes, we decline the task until furnished A Christmas Gift to the young Agriwith more facts. Supposing it to be true that such like to know whether the bottle is always kept stopped, and whether with a cork, or a ground stopper that precludes all possibility of evaporation. Wheth- ing pursuit of any new agricultural humbug, or to er the room is kept at a uniform temperature—
whether the light has any percentible influence upwhether the light has any perceptible influence up-on the actual changes or the appearance of changes &c. These circumstances are important in and to consider how much and how justly your mormaking up an opinion. Tell us more about it friend al and political influence, as well as the actual pro-Is If it is true that a little camphor in a bottle ceeds of your labor, would be augmented, and will speak to the "mind's eye" so clearly and tell ciation to promote a more thorough and systematic the coming events of the weather let us know all a-bout it, that we may mount a bottle too, and be as wise as other folks.

--000 Who knows the most?

We find, in an exchange paper, the following curious table showing the comparative number of rank and noxious weeds; yourselves distinguished, those who cannot read nor write, in the several if at all, like the famed inhabitants of Bœotia, for States; or rather, the ratio of those who cannot great physical strength and development, but withread or write to those who can. The table refers to white persons over 20 years of age.

Connectacut,		LU	Creir	EN IC
Vermont,	1	44	"	437
New Hampshire	1	44	66	310
Massachusetts,	1	44	66	166
Maine,	1	44	66	108
Michigan,	1	46	66	97
Rhode Island.	1	44	66	67
New Jersey,	1	44	44	58
New York,	1	44	44	56
Pennsylvania,	1	44	44	50
Ohio,	1	44	44	43
Louisiana,	1	46	44	32 1
Maryland,	1	"	44	27
Mississppi,	1	44	44	20
Delaware,	1	66	44	18
Indiana,	1	46	44	18
South Carolina,	1	44	46	17
Illinois,	ĩ	44	44	17
Missouri,	i	44	44	16
Alabama,	1	44	66	15
Kentucky,	1	44	44	13 1
Georgia,	î	44	44	13
Virginia,	1	44	44	12 1
Arkansas,	î	44	44	11 1
Tennessee,	1	"	44	11
North Carolina,	i	46	65	7
We do not know	how e	arrest t	ha show	a table
A C GO HOL WHOM	HUW C	miceti	HE GROV	e minic

but supposing it to be correct, it places Connectiout supposing it to be correct, it places Connectiages supplied but too many materials. Alas! to
cut at the head of the States and North Carolina at
lend enchantment to this species of reading, there the foot. Maine is 5th in the scale, that is, there needs not the stimulus of self-interest or the habits of duty and pride of understanding which becomes cer and capital woodsman, Captain Nathan Boone, so bad, but it is much worse than it ought to be. something essentially sanguinary; hence the nur-It places us the lowest among the New England sery fictions of "Raw-head and Bloody-bones," and "Jack the Giant-killer," are listened to by States, and that is a little too bad. It is true that childrenwe are younger than any of the other New Eng- "Each trembling heart with grateful terror quelled," landers, and being bounded on the north and the east by Canada and New Brunswick, necessarily admit a greater proportion of foreigners, who are system is pretty good, but will admit of almost infinite improvement, and we hope that every one, old and young will arouse up to the importance of knowledge, and so exert themselves that in process of time there shall not be a single individual in the older discovered the position of time there shall not be a single individual in the older discovered the position and give of the son is not shit out, where the hand of man langly, as vegaching the states of light, would seem probable from analogy, as vegaching the son is not shit out, where the hand of man langly, as vegaching the son is not shit out, where the hand of man may may not be advantages to they are adapted. Among other advantages to they are adapted. Among other advantages to the road of inquiry and observation which lies before him. Botany, chemistry, the natural have noticed it in long-continued cloudy weather, and the son is not shit out, where the hand of man may may not be advantageously employed in the sun may may not be advantages to they are adapted. Among other advantages to they are adapted. Among other advantages to the road of inquiry and observation which lies before him. Botany, chemistry, the natural have noticed it in long-continued cloudy weather, and the sun may reproduce the sun is not shit out, where the finite sun may may not be advantages to they are adapted. Among other advantages to the reproduce the sun may may not be advantages to the reproductive that he work of renovations and of man may may not be advantages to they are adapted. Among other advantages to the reproductive the sun may may of the sun is not shit out, where the man of the sun is not shit out, where the man of the sun is not shit out, where the man of the sun is not shit out, where the man of the sun is not shit out, where the man of the sun is not shit out, where the man of the sun is not shit out, where the man of the sun is not shit out, where the man of the sun is not shit out, where the man of the sun is not shit out, where the man of the sun is not shit of time there shall not be a single individual in the close, diseases and remedies, present to him so mamonthly reports as to the state of the crops. Such and could find no alteration in its position.

As the existence of the torpedo and the electricity on an incomplete the could find no alteration in its position.

As the existence of the torpedo and the electricity on an incomplete the could find no alteration in its position. write. Ignorance is the great antagonist of Republicanism. Let that prevail, and our liberties will be swept away by the ambitious and aspiring.

In less useful that electricity on animal ing, while medical repositories and more elaborate eter, by which to indicate the points of demand and works, without number, serve at once to illustrate supply, and thus assist in regulating prices.

What, let me ask you, is steam doing for agrituding prices.

What, let me ask you, is steam doing for agrituding prices.

What but the want of associated capital the objects will serve as a sort of agricultural technolic eter, by which to indicate the points of demand and works, without number, serve at once to illustrate the points of demand and works, without number, serve at once to illustrate the points of demand and influence of electricity on animal life, this plant is very interesting as showing its the never-ending discoveries of the active practicular eter, by which to indicate the points of demand and works, without number, serve at once to illustrate the points of demand and works, without number, serve at once to illustrate the points of demand and works, without number, serve at once to illustrate the points of demand and works, without number, serve at once to illustrate the points of demand and works, without number, serve at once to illustrate the points of demand and works, without number, serve at once to illustrate the points of demand and works, without number, serve at once to illustrate the points of demand and works, without number, serve at once to illustrate the points of demand and works, without number, serve at once to illustrate the points of demand and illustrate the points of deman

without a reason. In this case he calls upon us for done up in strong covers and forwarded to subscri-

CULTURISTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

appearances as he describes do take place, we should By John S. Skinner. Published by order of the any more than officer should plead ignorance of the Board of Control of the U. S. Ag. Society.

My object is not to propose to you the tantalizmore uniformity in prices be obtained, by an asso-

Can it be that you imagine that, because you have not been regularly trained to a civil or militaore without loss or disparagement, leave your mind to stagnate, like disparagement, leave your mind to stagnate, like some irreclaimable morass, producing nought but investigation and their recorded results, than yours weeds; yourselves distinguished With our United States society, and all its instruout any of the spirit of chivalry, or the arts and graces of science and civilization! Far be from citizens of a free Republic, and especially from tillers of American soil, such ignoble apathy. Look around at all other vocations, whether their pursuit be upon the land, or their home upon the deep! All have formed associations for general improve-

The hardy mariner, boasting any pretensions to accomplishment in the line of his pursuit, having finished the usual course of mathematics and navigation, with well-stored libraries at his command. delights to beguile his long winter nights and tedious calms at sea, in reading the history and noting 1-2 the productions of the various countries he visits, and the lives and actions of navigators and warriors. who have distinguished themselves on his favorite element. In constant exercise, amusing or severe, his mind is kept free from the rust of sloth, and the debility of inaction.

The soldier, at some military institution, maintained for his instruction by a general charge on the community, being early imbued with elementary knowledge of drawing, gunnery, strategy, fortifications, and all the death-dealing inventions con-1-2 tributory to the art of attack and defence; acquires 1-2 and carries with him through life a habit of study, and a fondness for military memoirs and biographies, and works on the science of manslaughter, for which, unfortunately, the rapacity and injustice of mankind, and the wars they produce, have in all

admit a greater proportion of the way, is not sometimes forced to distribute a compass needle on its stem or the trust the firmness of his republican creed, when he oftentimes lamentably ignorant of letters of any often letters of an oftentimes lamentably ignorant of letters of any kind. But it won't do to stand there. Our school to be captivated by the glare of great military may learn in what temperature various seeds will of light, would seem probable from analogy, as veg-

Destroy it, and our institutions will continue in riosity of the ambitious student. In numerous col- and enterprise has prevented the husbandman from It is well known that there are many distinguished

We have known some appropriate ten to a ton of hay—but in such cases the sheep will inevitably deteriorate unless they have grain to make up the deficiency. We do not know of any domestic animal attention to keep, will either improve them or prevent their depreciating in size and quality, and with the test market for all the products of Keep, will either improve them or prevent their depreciating in size and quality, and where he can buy on the best terms all those articles which he well known they will not deteriorate.

To F. Markoe, Jr., Esq., Cor. See. National Institution.

This subject, in its evaluable practical authors, who have substances to fertilize the earth, and where he can find the fabrics of foreign countries, where he can find the best terms all those articles which he well known the best terms all those articles which he well known the best terms all those articles which he well known the planter on the wide earth and farmer must have in exchange for the fruits of his own labor. But let me not wander from my leading object, which is to hold up to agriculturists are wasting their leisure hours in idea and transporting our grain and transporting our with muck," at the close of the article is an account of the changes which take place from time to time in land Farmer, the Farmer's Register, the Cultivator, the Farmers' Cabinet, the Silk Journal, and many others of which no agriculturist should be ignorant, army regulations.

value or pleasure in book-learning for a farmer or ence, for your class, to come forward in support of planter, whose business is a field! How much to this "UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY," most copious and lasting springs of enjoyment,— TIONAL INSTITUTION," for that splendid donation the pleasure which every man experiences in the very process of intellectual recreation!

practical essays of Arator, and from the more ana- net. lytical and scientific investigations of Ruffin in the south-and from such men as Lowel and Colman ments and facilities properly organized and arranged, as a leading branch of the great "National In stitution," the whole animal and vegetable kingdoms will be open before you, pouring in through every sense and faculty both wisdom and delight. And this brings me again to the leading purpose of this address—to solicit your support, in the manner climate, their roots and seeds may be collected and gratuitously distributed through all the States of and elsewhere, on agriculture, chemistry, botany, parative anatomy. Is it unreasonable to hope that men of just weight of character in the several States, will possess an influence that will ensure to it a portion of that liberal fund bestowed by the munificence of Mr. Smithson, for the "diffusion of useful knowledge among men?"-for what knowledge so useful as that which leads, as it advances, directly to augment the means of human subsistence and comfort? Though necessity is the mothmind can philosophize. If animated by that sense "replenish and subdue the earth," will they not celebrated Daniel Boone. naturally desire, by more thorough knowledge of their nature and properties, to extend their appoint-

bestroy it, and our institutions will continue in the supplication of the street of th

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Advocate,
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Bottle Prophet, or Camphor Barometer.

Bottle Prophet, or Ca In our last number, under the head of "experiments in their notice, and that is more than we can say of is a lamentable absence of all regular association of mencement of the 17th, has yet long since furnish-

in every farmers' library, with Sinclair's Code of the information which may be collected and the Agriculture, the American Farmer, the New Eng-benefits to be diffused by this Society, if well supported; but then you want, and fortunately you ambition to be useful. Let me exhort you, then, to him, and fully require his care and cost." young agriculturists throughout the country, with a voice which has cried aloud and ceased not in your contemptuous smile at the very suggestion of any equal share of honor, and illumination, and inflube pitied is the insensibility of such men to the and contend, in union and harmony with the "Nagreat school and library of agricultural science and Let those who would deride or undervalue the experiment, with a garden that shall bear and be labors of agricultural writers tell, if they can, what American husbandry has derived from the experience and reflections of Taylor, as set forth in the "useful knowledge among men."—Farmers' Cabi
"useful knowledge among men."—Farmers' Cabi"Unfortunate has it been for the cause of Husban-

From the National Intelligencer. and Buel in the north. Be assured, tillers of the soil, there is no occupation which opens a wider The Polar Plant of the Western Prai-

RIES-A VEGETABLE COMPASS. Washington, August 9th, 1842. pointed out in its constitution, to the agricultural tains the height of from 10 to 16 inches, and it is abandonment of it for a trifle, and going into the for society now formed at the seat of government, for believed that it never blossoms. It is spread pro- est in pursuit of new lands, to be treated in the the whole United States. Among the early fruits fusely in large beds over all the Western prairies, same way, rather than seek for the means which of such an association we may hope for the establishment of an extensive agricultural library and model farm, where new grains, and grasses, and er regions east of the Mississippi. It is never a course of exhausting crops as to become compar-plants and fruits sent in from abroad may be propagated, and, if found valuable and adapted to our prairies. It has been well known to the hunters be obtained from that soil; that it possesses nothing and trappers of the West, and to the officers of valuable to be combined with other elements; that the Union. A great agricultural school will of er (at least extensively) been made known to the which will cost the owner all the worth of the procourse form a part of the plan of such an associa- world. Its plane is always in the plane of the me- duce which they bring. In short, the common, stertion. To that our young men may come, as to the ridian, when not disturbed by high winds or other ex- ile, worn-out land looks upon its face the same povgreat schools of science in Paris, to be freely taught ternal causes. The indications are always most crty to those who shall attempt to live upon it, as and qualified to deliver lectures in State colleges accurate in the valleys, where the beds are sheltered the nakedness in which it lies before us in its deserfrom the winds, and where the traveller finds them ted state. horticulture, mineralogy, natural history, and comparative anatomy. Is it unreasonable to hope that out the direction of the meridian. The leaf is symdiscovery, that nearly two hundred years ago, in other such an association, countenanced as it will be by metrical, and thus there is nothing in its indications er countries, the principles of true husbandry were to distinguish the north from the south.

the prairies near Fort Gibson, west of Arkansas. Led from any cause, "to recover and bringlit in beart That its indications are actually the same wher- again;" that he understood the value of "sand, lime ever found, is the universal testimony of all who intimation of its existence from that excellent offi- dy."

mal life, this plant is very interesting as showing its tile and green fields which appear longer to retain

To F. MARKOE, Jr., Esq., Cor. Sec. National Institution.

hundred and fifty years ago, thus spiritualized the occupation being pursued in the United States, in

of the changes which take place from time to time in a solution of camphor, bottled up and kept hung up in a room. These changes, according to J. L. indicates a change in the weather, and the same change in the weather are indicated at all times by the same necessities, or by the same in the weather are indicated at all times by the same change in the appearance of the bottle. We know the writer of the article to be a very observing man, and not apt to come to conclusions without a reason. In this case he calls upon us for the changes which takes placed in his high the changes which takes placed in his high which a great placed in his high which a great placed in his high which a placed in his high which a great placed in high which a great placed in his high which a gre restitution of what they have purloined from it, by pect of an oversupply. If more of our population rotting upon the the place where they grew. As could be employed in other occupations which may careful is he to recover it, when it is spent, as an be made productive-not in speculation or the trades have, men full of zeal, full of industry, and full of condition; for he knows his field will be as grateful feeding and clothing and making the people com-

prominent points of the New Husdandry-of that safe calculation to make an investment in lands for There may be some whose lip will curl with a behalf, for a quarter of a century, as you covet an system of cultivation which prejudice is ready to cultivation, and in improvements requiring an outlay onder n because it is new and untried.

To talk at this time about carrying out "and lime and compost" to quicken land "spent out by til- the condition of the country, I will consider, first. innovation of modern date: no one would dream hat this was the idea of an English divine of two hundred years ago, an observer of the "careful huebanman" who found in the common events of life a

Unfortunate has it been for the cause of Husbandry in America, that necessity here did not at first teach us to follow the course of Favel's "careful encounter the labor and expense of renovating the DEAR SIR,-In offering through you to the Na- the land spent out by tillage. Crop succeeds crop Polar Plant of the Western prairies, it is proper that husbandman in this manner runs over the whole surplane always points to the north and south. The leaf the whole "spent out by tillage;" and the business is symmetrically disposed about the stalk. It at- of renovating it so hard a task, that he prefers the

dragoons; but I believe that its existence has nev- it is only the receptacle of values to be added to it,

known and practised; that the careful husbandman The specimen which I send, was plucked from had many ways, where his field had become exhausand compost;" that he knew how his product might have known of it; and I have met many who have be increased by flowing it "with a current of wanoticed it from south of Fort Towson to a consider- ter," and considered "the float of the ways, after a able distance north of Fort Leavenworth. In many fall of rain" to be no less renovating to the earth instances, those who spoke of it derived their first than "a spring of new blood to a consumptive bo-

Influenced by the common estimation in which are four above her and 21 below her. That is not of military life; there seems to be in our nature those whom God hath emphatically enjoined to of the first regiment U.S. Dragoons, son of the much of the surface of the country is held, for mature those whom God hath emphatically enjoined to of the first regiment U.S. Dragoons, son of the ny years I had placed a low estimate on the value The cause of the polarity of this curious plant, of the soil of New England. Looking upon the lityet remains to be discovered. Being symmetrical the produce yielded year after year, it might appear ed dominion, "over every living thing that moveth in shape, or rather the weight being equally distrib- that the common estimate was correct. But it has upon the earth; and every herb bearing seed which uted about the stem, it is possible that its sap or fi- been among those pleasant things which have war-

> that there is much less difference than is generally supposed be ween sandy plains which at first seem to derive little benefit from manure, and more ferthe good effects of both manure and moisture. The sandy pine plain lands are not the poor lands they have been generally set down to be. I know

John Flavel, an old English divine, more than one business for profit. What can prevent the same New England, by the same description of persons, honest physician of his patient in a languishing and professions which add nothing to the means of fortable-then would there be a more sure demand In this extreat from an old divine we find all the for the surplus of the farmer; then would it be a looking on a time to come for its remuneration.

Believing that such must sooner or later become tage," would by some be condemmed as an useless The Management of the Farm by a Man of Wealth and Sufficient Means.

It will be his choice to pitch upon a location of from one to five hundred, and perhaps a thousand acres. The management of the larger farm, if the owner did not give it his personal attention, should be on the English system: it will require an overseer to direct in every department. Here the system may be carried out to the extent of numbering husbandman." The first cultivation of this country opened fields of boundless extent. All lands when the hours of the day in which the workmen shall be first cleared are most fertile; when these have been -the rotation of crops upon the ground-the parto other spare lands of equal fertility, rather than to encounter the labor and expense of renovating the for ingathering and securing the crops—the best method of feeding and keeping the stock-for keeptional Institution, a dry-pressed specimen of the until the land will no longer repay the labor. The ing accounts of expenses and sales-for ascertaining the profit or loss for each particular field-for I should give a description of it and of its location. face of the land which he owns; and in a few years ascertaining the most productive article raised upon It is a species of fern, with one large flat leaf, whose after he has completed the task of clearing; he finds the ground, and that to which it is best adapted : in short, system may be introduced so as to leave little to uncertainty or to the discretion of the overseer or the individuals who perform the labor. The business of a farm, like that of a large factory establishment, might be reduced to a system which shall eave little to contingency, and give assurance not only that the work shall be done in season, but that, without straining any point, it shall be done with certainty and well done.

In this country, the young man who inherits property, or who has gained property, very rarely turns his attention to the farm as a regular business: even those how have acquired property from the cultivation of the ground generally have been spurred to exertion by the prospect of being able to engage in some more lucrative business. I have satisfied my own mind that there is a more sure prospect of uccess in this country in the pursuit of the agricultural occupation, than in the pursuit of extended trade or manufactures. If fortunes are sometimes made by commerce and trade, the proportion of those who fail or are ruined is far greater than of those who depend on the cultivation of the earth.

The son of a family of country farmers goes to he city: he commences the apprenticeship of the counting-room or the mechanic's shop, in the employment of others. If he is faithful and diligent, he finds triends who assist him into business on his own account. From time to time he returns to his family, improved by the city dress and manners. and contrasting to the disadvantage of the hard hands and homespun exterior of the brothers who have delved in the home service. He is decidedly the favorite of that class of females who prefer the piano to the needle and the spinning wheel. Every thing fascinating, the more refined manners, the etter and higher associations, an easy life without srd labor, conspires to sow the seeds of discontent to the ambitious country boy: he looks upon the farm and the farm work at first as placing him where he cannot rise into respectability and the better eajoyments of lite: the sight of the fields which require his attention and labor soon becomes odious o him. His more favored city brother seems to have been advanced to a superior order of the human race, and he determines in his own mind that he will change from a disagreeable to an agreeable position the first opportunity. The mothers and the sisters perhaps join their voice to convince the only rational being in their family on this subject now left, the father, that a feeble constitution, some apprehended new disorder, some new refinement ftaste or some insuperable distaste, will entirely disqualify the discontented youth, who sighs for the fashions, the refinements and the wealth of the city. from the further pursuit of an occupation vulgar at

doubly productive; for it is a truth which the very outward edge. ought to be impressed upon the whole com- Thus far, in clearing our new farm, we munity, that the great cause of the depres- have encountered no, expense that is not a

leisure or even the best of other employments. The bains, stables, sheds and granaries That enjoyment of property which is derived the enjoyment of the United States: from its mere expenditure is like all the ani- the animals and the crops kept upon the farm. mal enjoyments which leave nothing for the The greater permanence that shall be given future better than pain and regret. If we to the erection, if not carried to extravagance gratitude to the great Creator of all things for numfuture better than pain and regret. If we to the erection, if not carried to extravagance have properly and can with its use associate the better must be the investment. That pleasure in its possession-if we can contrib- may be continued longest in use without re- life, not to speak of its luxuries, abound in every diute at the same time in the use of property pairs; and in the construction of buildings industrious labor can hardly find the means of subto the welfare of others as well as ourselves, especially, the first foundation may be made sistence, the greatest evil which we have to encounthe pleasure is increased.

occupation of the farmer, and by a systemat- large surface of flattened roofs is an evil that ket in other regions. The health of the country, part of New England may not only preserve and owners of the present age. Pethaps to live United States are rapidly advancing tothe capital judiciously invested, but may inditure and of ultimate accumulated wealth.

I will suppose that the experiment shall be tried on any of those tracts of land in New England, of which there is a much greater amount in the State of Maine than in all others, still covered with the flowing forest. As good land as any yet settled yet remains. The quantity may be any amount less than a thousand acres. The wood and timber upon this land may or may not be valuable. The clearing may commence as can be done to best advantage-in lots of ten, twenty, fifty, or an hundred acres, according to the size of the farm. I will suppose my model farm to contain three hundred acres-two hundred acres of which to be for clearing, and one hundred acres for wood. If the two hundred acres be all feasible land, and every part can be accessible to water upon the surface, I would divide the two hundred acres into five forty acre lots-subdividing as many as may be convenient into twenty acre squares so that two might be thrown into one.

The first clearing of this land will accord to the convenience of the owner. Good and heavy timbered forest land may cost five dollars the acre. The timber and wood saved upon this land will pay for its cost in clear Dutch buildings at Albany and Cocymans in tween the United States and Great-Britain, is a ques profits: this has been the case with many hundreds of acres purchased within the last shame the dilapidated erections of modern but to the civilized world, since it is scarcely possibility years on a range within 5 miles of either date which appear to be older, although dargering the peace of Christendon. The immediate hundreds of acres purchased within the last the Connecticut or Merrimack rivers. The built one hundred years after them. The are effect of the Treaty upon ourselves will be felt first fence thrown around the new clearing, life of Mount Vernon-its former fertile in the security afforded to mercantile enterprize, where the wood is to be consumed and dis- fields worn out and abandoned, its tenements which, no longer apprehensive of interruption, aded from the burned trees. Sometimes a grown up and shaded with an intermixture of fence of split rails is made; and in these ca- natural and artificial shrubbery and flowers, ses the new fence may last for eight or ten trees, bushes and briars-seems to have fayears. True economy suggests the construc- ded and passed away like the sainted warrior tion, as soon as may be, of a permanent fence. and statesman who chose this for his favorite On land filled with rocks, this is best done at once in the erection of good and durable to speak the wisdom and the good taste of stone wall: it should be laid so deep in the its former illustrious proprietor. ground as to preclude the action of frost, and with so much skill as to prevent its falling of fences and the erection of buildings, we from the assaults of animals or being sur- have but laid the foundation for the managemounted by jumping over it. Such perma- ment of the farm in the hands of the man of nent stone wall, should it cost twice as much as that which commonly encloses our fields, Soms of the best farmers of New Englandwill be cheapest in the end. Land free from stones may be enclosed either by a fence of I consider to be the best in the country) -nosts well fixed in the ground with rails-of say that it matters not so much what the land posts to which boards are fastened with spikes is, as how it is managed. Their works prove while it seriously involved our maritime rights, of the rocks as a material for fence should be which alone at first invited the labor of ma- the voyage, and consequent interruption to the trade proper place as useful for fences will be athe instruction of those more competent to which may be perfected in the course of a few years inside of temporary fence supplying its place while the hedge is growing, ditches may be made to answer a valuable the ground.

only by human agency.

that year : new cleared burnt ground is gen- planting and cultivation, although in itself States have been standing up for the freedom of the and the treasury from a large expenditure. Some erally safer for its first crop than any other giving a great profit for a small amount of land. Clover and herdsgrass or timothy labor, is not all: the ground performs a douif the land be hard-pan and rocky soil, the land thus made by the persevering efforts of ment by the other great powers could not fail to may require, by the forces of the United States. ground may continue in hay or pasture until the culturer, have been produced in a single sweep from the ocean the slave trade, without the at any time when a sufficient artificial force can be applied. The plough cannot well operate until the stumps are taken away, nor ought it to be frequently used where there is a serious obstruction from rocks. Where Take 2 oz. of the inside bark of white Elder both stumps and rocks can be extracted, the regular rotation of crops should be commenced before the virgin fertility of new lands shall be taken from them in a series of successive crops.

A square whether regular or oblong is more pleasant to the eye than a field surrounded by crooked lines in irregular shape; and consistence of cream. Let this be spread on a fine direct lines in making enclosures may be cloth and applied to the burn; the dressing to be repursued at even less cost than indirect ones, peated three times a day .- . American Farmer.

the three-fourths of our population the means. The beauty of a regular square field is inwhich might have made their occupation creased by the clean cultivation extending to

out of sons and daughters for a near or far the personal accommodation of the man of and ordered to be printed. which have become crowded-into the fitting commodation of the farm itself, or even for out of sons and daughters for a near or far the personal accommodation of the man of country where they might enjoy ease and independent of the two countries by dolence—another name for killing time and competent squadron on the coast of the causes of irritation have passed away, to cement the peace and unity of the two countries by wisely removing all grounds of probable future collisions.

In the House, Mr. Adams gave notice that he ment the peace and unity of the two countries by wisely removing all grounds of probable future collisions.

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This may also be added \$50,000, asked to system of economy has been introduced into the service, and the abuse of past years, and \$250,000 in order to maintain a competent squadron on the coast of the military same object.

The fortifications are constant to the military same object.

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The worrying out an useless life in a shortened fortune who does not make the business of viles for the non-reception of Abolition petitions-

originally erected probably near a hundred and who preserves us as a nation. years ago, contained few rooms, and those of change in the aspect of our foreign affairs since my General's return from the wars for the actwo stories of the first crection. This additious. The household servants and the slaves live in the same spirit which had dictated his mis-

employed in the large farming operations of duly ratified, by the two Governments, a copy, to-Mount Vernon, according to the practice of gether with the correspondence which accompanied the southern planters, occupied small build- it, is herewith communicated. I trust that whilst ings at no very great distance: these were you may see in it nothing objectionable, it may be surmounted with the sharp roofs and gable amicable relations happily existing between the two ends that distinguish the first erection of the Government. The question of peace or war be-New York, which still stands as if to put to tion of the deepest interest not only to themselves,

retreat: but this consecrated spot continues With the clearing of lands, the construction means who wishes to make the most of them. (the market farmers in the vicinity of Boston or with split stone posts inserted in the their doctrine; for I have seen upon the preground for the support of the railing or board- mises of some of these farmers land divided ing fastened to them. These tences, the only by the road which coursed along the Lord Aberdeen, in his correspondence with the Aposts of cedar or chestnut burned to a coal foot of a rocky ridge, where the profits were on each end, the top to be burned, and sup- now really as great upon the gravelly, rocky ply the place of the bottom when the latter knolls on which the soil had been created, shall be decayed, will last at small expense after successive diggings into the pan almost for annual repairs for many years when well as hard as solid stone, as upon the free black made. But the experiment on land destitute alluvion on the other side of the highway it and inquiry could be made without detention on made of constructing those permanent hedges king the most productive garden. The first It was regarded as the right of search, presented onwhich will last for ages, and which in the rate soil, once sufficient for the scattered ly in a new form, and expressed in different words; population which owned it, was not enough care, in my annual message to Congress, that no mong those sure investments which are as for the employment of the new generations such concession could be made, and that the United permanent as the terra firma on which they following. The little farms (not then re- States had both the will and the ability to enforce Chili, will be hastened to a final and satisfactory are planted. The planting of the hedge, garded as farms but called "places") were their own laws, and to protect their flag from being close with the kind of tree or bush best adapted to the plains land of New England, I leave for richer fields of twenty or thirty acres, into the instruction of these more competent to the instruction of these more competent to the plains land of these more competent to the instruction of the more competent to the some three or four enclosures for the use of then Minister at Paris felt himself required to assume the task than myself. In aid of the hedge, as many sons of one father, and the pasture the same ground in a remonstrance which he felt it purpose, the hedge being planted in a direct made entirely from the former barren ridge. eighth a ticle of the treaty was tramed, which proline along the ridge formed from throwing out Over this ridge, in quest of barberries sup-The safe fence, if permanent, around every field, will always be its sure protection.

Access to the field is most convenient through Access to the field is most convenient through will be seen that the ground assumed in the Mess-well-constructed, self-shutting gates secured after thousands of tons of small and larger age has been fully maintained, at the same time that in permanent stone posts that can be removed stones have been taken away, it becomes a carried out in good faith by the two countries, and garden, yielding in rich luxuriance vegeta-

Burn Salve.-The following recipe for making a Burn Salve, we have used and known to be used with success for better than thirty years. I oz. of Sheep-clover 1 oz. of Life Everlasting

2 oz. of bees wax

1 pint of Linseed oil I gill of spirits turpentine. Simmer the whole over a slow fire for an hour. then strain through a clean sieve or cloth, and add

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Congress assembled on Monday, Dec. 5, but in sion of the agricultural occupation has been profitable investment. At the end of the its destitution of capital: nay, it has become first step of clearing and well enclosing, at the two first days, the Message was not deliverthe habit of the country to turn the wealth of the present price of and any where in New ed till Wednesday. It arrived in this town on Satthat occupation as fast as it is earned into England or New York, we will in all cases urday evening last, and we publish it to the excluthat occupation as fast as it is earned into that occupation as fast as it is earned into England or New York, we will in all cases that occupation as fast as it is earned into England or New York, we will in all cases that occupation as fast as it is earned into the present year, is asked by the Secretary, other channels—into trade, where it is by deother channels—into trade, where it grees almost always dissipated -into manu- ed; and the increased value of the soil will Benton, according to previous notice, asked leave

We have continued reason to express our profound the assurance of its accumulation, there is building or implement is most valuable which ners filled with abundance, and the necessaries of ute at the same time in the use of property pairs; and in the construction of buildings rection. While in some other nations steady and Continent. to answer the purpose of repeated erections. ter, is a surplus production beyond the home demand Men of leisure and fortune can take up the The exposure of numerous buildings to a which seeks, and with difficulty finds, a partial maric course in the cultivation of land in any seems to have little weight with the builders with partial exceptions, has for the past year been crease the means for liberal personal expen- first in the hearts of his countrymen, George an overruling Providence seems to have marked out Washington : his house and his buildings at for them. Exempt from domestic convulsion, and at Mount Vernon, dilapidated though they now peace with the world, we are left free to consult as are, not having been touched for improvement niness of the Beat means of securing and advancing the hapfor nearly half a century, still stand as a under which you now assemble in your respective model for the gentleman farmer who consults chambers, and which should lead us to unite in praise economy and case. The mansion, as it was and thanksgiving to that great Being who made us,

> I congratulate you, fellow-citizens, on the happy just sufficient height to enable the man of last annual nessage. Causes of complaint at that six feet to enter and pass through without time existed between the United States and Greatstooping. An addition was made after the Br.tain, which, attended by irritating circumstances, threatened most seriously the public peace. The commodation and entertainment of the numerous visitors who flocked to his retreat; augmented by the lapse of time since they had their and in this was a drawing room of the whole origin. The opinions entertained by the Executive extent of the addition whose height might on several of the leading topics in dispute, were embrace the twelve or fourteen feet of the frankly set forth in the Message at the opening of your late session. The appointment of a special minister by Great-Britain to the United States, with tion with the piazza on the eastern front ex- power to negotiate upon most of the points of differtending the whole length improved rather once, indicated a desire on her part amicably to adthan injured the mansion in its full propor. just them, and that minister was met by the Execusion The treaty consequent thereon, having been

compromits the honor or dignity of either nation Next to the settlement of the boundary line, which must always be a matter of difficulty between States as between individuals, the question which seemed State. to threaten the greatest embarrassment, was that

connected with the African slave-trade.

By the tenth article of the Treaty of Ghent it was expressly declared that "whereas the traffic in slaves ustice; and whereas both His Majesty and the Unipromote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that deavers to accomplish so desirable an object." In of Great-Britain, a practice had threatened to grow up on the part of its cruisers of subjecting to visitaion ships sailing under the American flag, which would subject to vexation a branch of our trade which was daily increasing, and which required the fostering care of the Government. And although right to detain an American ship on the high seas, even if found with a cargo of slaves on board, and vis t and inquire, yet it could not well be discerned by the Executive of the United States how such vis

with the claims of justice and humanity.

It would have furnished additional cause for concreased amount of its rich productions, true eviden-

gratulation, if the Treaty could have embraced all subjects en'culated in future to lead to a misunderstanding between the two Governments. The territory of the United States, commonly called the Oregon Territory, lying on the Pacific ocean, north of the 42d degree of latitude, to a portion of which Great Britain lays claim, begins to attract the atten-

an early hour of the late negotiations, that any at- | The report of the Scoretary of the Navy, will bring money which he has acquired by a life of labor, up. tempt for the time being satisfactorily to determine those rights, would lead to a protracted discussion, which might embrace in its failure other more pressing matters, and the Executive did not regard it as proper to waive all the advantages of an honorable seaboard, all that relates to the Navy is calculated to adjustment of other difficulties of great magnitude excite particular attention. Whatever tends to add and importance, because this, not so immediately to its efficacy, without entailing unnecessary charpressing, stood in the way. Although the difficulty ger upon the Treasury, is well worthy of our conrefer: el to may not for several years to come involve sideration. It will be seen that while an appropri-the pe ce of the two countries, yet I shall not delay atton exceeding by less than a million the appropriimportance to the two countries be overlooked; and \$400 000 for the purchase of clothing, which, when grees almost always dissipated—into manuely and the increased value of the sound addition to our capital.

I have good reason to believe that it will comport to bring in a bill for the regeal of the Bankrupt Law. I have good reason to believe that it will comport to bring in a bill for the regeal of the Bankrupt Law. I have good reason to believe that it will comport to bring in a bill for the regeal of the Bankrupt Law. I have good reason to believe that it will comport to bring in a bill for the regeal of the Bankrupt Law. I have good reason to believe that it will comport to bring in a bill for the regeal of the Bankrupt Law. I have good reason to believe that it will comport to bring in a bill for the regeal of the various and important interests committed to with the policy of England, as it does with that of the liberal professions, if erected solely for the action of the various and important interests committed to United States, to seize upon this moment, when most professions are the clothes, and will thus constitute a per-the charge of that officer. It is particularly gratically grati United States, to seize upon this moment, when most petual fund, without any new appropriation to the fying to find that the expenditures for the military of the causes of irritation have passed away, to ce-

the field his daily pursuit, may suit his house and Mr. Everett, of Vermont, gave notice that he continue on the most amicable footing. Treaties now duce the expenditures nearly within the limits of The young man possessing means suffi- his stables, granaries, barns and yards to his should move to bring in a bill to repeal the Bank- existing with them should be regidly observed, and those of the current year. While however, the ex-The young man possessing means suffi-cient to stand in the place of the procedes of own convenience. Our opinion will always rupt Act. Letter writers from Washington predict the United States, should be seizer upon to enlarge as of the untecedent year, it is proposed to add great-The young man possessing means state cient to stand in the place of the procedes of personal labor can satisfactorily apply those means in the occupation of the farm; and the airy cottage with the cost of two or three the airy cottage with the cost of two or three the airy cottage with the palace which may cost thousand, than in the palace which may cost the farm may be made to the farm sire should be to enter only into that rivalry which ships of a small class. looks to the general good, in the cultivation of the sciences, the enlargement of the field for the exercise and great pains are taken to insure industry, fideli- claims in that region, yet a prudent forecast points of the m. chanical arts, and the spread of commerce- ty, and conomy, in every department of duty Ex- out the necessity of such measures as may enable that gr. a: civilizer-to every land and sea. Carefully absta ning from interference in all questions exclusively referring themselves to the political interests so as to prevent fraud and imposition.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of Januemption from the interference of European Govern- ary, 1842, (exclusive of the amount deposited with ments, in what relates to the State of the American

> On the 23d of April last, the Commissioners on the part of the United States, under the convention with the Mexican Republic, of the 11th of April, 1839, made to the proper department a final report in relation to the proceedings of the commission. From this it appears that the total amount awarded to the claimants by the commissioners appointed under that convention, was two millions twenty-six Lonns and Treasury notes. thousand and seventy-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents. The arbiter having considered that his functions were required by the convention to terminate at the same time with those of the commis- eight millions; and it is anticipated there will be a enterprise and the industry of the proprietor, than sioners, returned to the board, undecided for the want of time, claims which had been allowed to next-but that the amount of outstanding warrants American Commissioners, to the amount of nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred of about \$224,000 in the Treasury. Among the exand twenty dollars and eighty-six cents. Other claims, in which the amount sought to be recovered was three millions three bundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars lic lands. and five cents, were submitted to the board too late for its consideration. The Minister of the United States at Mexico, has been duly authorized to make demand for the payment of the awards according to has also been instructed to communicate to that gov. its numerous provisions, will not fail to claim your ernment the expectations of the Government of the serious attention. It may well merit inquiry, United States in relation to those claims which were whether the exaction of all duties in cash does not not disposed of according to the provisions of the call for the introduction of a system which has convention, and all others of citizens of the United proved highly beneficial in countries where it has States against the Mexican Government.

He has also been furnished with other instructions, The first and most prominent effect, which it would o be followed by him in case the Government of produce would be to protect the market alike against Mexico should not find itself in a condition to make redundant or deficient supplies of foreign fabrics, present payment of the amount of the awards, in spe- both of which, in the long run, are injurious as cie or its equivalent.

I am happy to be able to say that information, which is esteemed favorable, both to a just satisfaction of the awards, and a reasonable provision for other claims, has been recently received from Mr. Thompson, the Minister of the United States, who has promptly and efficiently executed the instructions of his Government, in regard to this importand subject.

The citizens of the United States who accompaof war in Mexico, have all been liberated.

where the wood is to be consumed and dis-posed of as a burden, is log fence construct-posed of as a burden, is log fence construct-deserted, its beautiful gardens and walks every land, returns to bless our own. There is no between her and that Republic Copies of this corhing in the Treaty which, in the slightest degree, respondence are herewith communicated to Congres, together with copies of letters on the same subject. addressed to the Diplomatic corps at Mexico, by the American Minister and the Mexican Secretary of

accrediting to this a Minister of the Same rank as his mission, favorable results are anticipated from it ed States are desirous of continuing their efforts to It is so obviously for the interests of both countries as neighbors and friends, that all just causes of muooth the contracting parties shall use their best en- tual satisfation should be removed, that it is to be hoped neither will omit or delay the employment the enforcement of the laws and treaty stipulations of any practicable and honorable means to accomnlish that end.

The affairs pending between this Government and several others of the States of this hemisphere formerly under the dominion of Spain, have again, within the past year, been materially obstructed by the military revolutions and conflicts in those coun-

The ratifications of the Treaty between the Uniof June, 1839, have been exchanged, and that inrestricted the British pretension to a mere claim to this Government. Copies are now communicated to Congress with a view to enable that body to make such changes in the laws applicable to our intercourse with that Republic, as may be deemed

Provison has been made by the Government of the the illegal detention of the brig Warrior at Coquimbo, in 1820. This Government has reason to expect that other claims of our citizens against

free from those convulsions which afflict the neigh- tofore felt it to be my duty to offer to Conbroke out are, however, now understood to be quieted. But these occurrences, by threatening the in the mere forms of government, forms which may uplands extending up the side and over the to be his duty to present to M. Guizot, and through stability of governments, or by causing incessant be broken-but union founded in an attachment of rocky ridges to a greater extent were made thim to the King of the French, against what has been and violent changes in them, or in the persons who called the Quintuple treaty; and his conduct, in administer them, tend greatly to retard provisions for administer them, tend greatly to retard provisons for up for a similar division. Now the best this respect, met with the approval of this Govern- a just indemnity for losses and injuries suffered by "place" of the extended neighborhood is one ment. In close conformity with these views, the individual subjects or citizens or citizens of other posed then to be poisonous to the small grains rican seas a force not less than eighty guns, to act lay, not unavoidable, in making satisfaction for terests of all, by pursuing a course of moderation,

The vexatious, herrassing, and expensive war which so long prevailed with the Indian tribes in-The expense of burning and clearing lands tion of the largest growth, and two, three our commerce for any purpose whatever by a forwill in the first year be repaid by the crop of and four crops in a season. The annual eigh Government. While, therefore, the United from a service of the most disagreeable character, seas, they have not thought proper to make that a casual outbreaks may occur, such as are incident to should be sown with the first crop of grain : ble operation. On less than twenty acres of trade reprobated by our laws. A similar arrange-

flicient number of troops will be maintained season one thousand barrels of orchard fruit, the stumps of the first clearing shall become decayed fit to be extracted, which in hard wood land will be four or five years—in hard wood land will be four or five years—in hard the barrel, and gave a clear profit of them. We thereby also afford suitable protection to the fair trader in those seas, thus fulfilling at the to be hoped that a territory so long retarded in its more than one thousand dollars. time the dictates of a sound policy, and complying growth, will now speedily recover from the evils tages.

ces of returning wealth and prosperity: By the practice of rigid justice towards the numerous Indian tribes residing within our territorial limits, and the exercise of a parental vigilance over their interests, protecting them against fraud and in-trusion, and at the same time using every proper ex-pedient to induce among them the arts of civilized can derive under it. The prudent capitalist will tion of our fellow-citizens, and the tide of population which has reclaimed what was so lately a broken wilderness, in more contiguous regions, is preparing to flow over those vast districts which stretch from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific ocean. In advance of the acquirement of individual rights to these lands, sound policy distates that every effort should be resorted to by the two Governments, to settle their respective claims. It became manifest at

With the other powers of Europe, our relations of Africa; all of which, when deducted, will re-

the States, Trust funds, and Indemnities) was \$230, 483,68. The receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the present year, from all sources, amount to \$26,616,592 78; of which more than fourteen millions were received from customs, and about one million from the public lands. The receipts for the fourth quarter are estimated at nearly eight millions; of which four millions are expect. relation is an unwise one, and it would be much ed from customs, and three millions and a half from more conducive of the public interest that a sale of

The expenditures of the first three quarters of the main in their present condition. present year exceed twenty-six million; and those estimated for the fourth quarter amount to about and certainly furnished when to be drawn from the deficiency of half a million on the first of January under the present system. (estimated at \$800,000) will leave an actual balance penditures of the year, are more than eight millions for the public debt, and \$600,000 on account of the distribution to the States of the proceeds of sales of the pub-

The present tariff of duties was somewhat hastily and hurriedly passed near the close of the late session of Congress. That it should have detects can, therefore, be surprising to no one. To remedy such defects as may be found to exist in many of been adopted. I refer to the Warehousing System. well to the manufacturer as the importer.

The quantity of goods in store being at all times readily known, it would enable the importer, with an approach to accuracy, to ascertain the actual wants of the market and to regulate himself accordingly. If, however, he should fall into error, by importing an excess above the public wants, he could readily correct its evils by availing himself of the benefits and advantages of the system thus net the late Texan expedition to Santa Fe, and established. In the storehouse the goods imported who were wrongfully taken and held as prisoners would await the demands of the market, and their issues would be governed by the fixed principles A correspondence has taken place between the, of demand and supply. Thus an approximation because of demand and supply. Thus an approximation would be made to a steadiness and uniformity of operations.

The apprehension may be well entertained, that without something to ameliorate the rigor of cash payments, the entire import trade may fall into the hands of a few wealthy capitalists in this country and in Europe. The small importer, who requires Mexico has thought proper to reciprocate the mis- all the money he can raise for investments abroad, sion of the United States to that Government, by and who can but ill afford to pay the lowest duty, would have to subject in advance a portion of his that of the representative of the United States in funds, in order to pay the duties, and would lose is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and Mexico. From the circumstances connected with the interest upon the amount thus paid, for all the time the goods might remain unsold, which might absorb his profits. The rich capitalist abroad, as well as at home, would thus possess after a short time, an almost exclusive monopoly of the import trade, and laws designed for the benefit of all, would thus operate for the benefit of the few,-a result wholly uncongenial with the spirit of our institutions, and anti-republican in all its tendencies.

The warehousing System would enable the importer to watch the market, and to select his own time for offering his goods for sale.

A profitable portion of the carrying trade in articles entered for the benefit of drawback, must also merican Envoys at London, expressly disclaimed all ted States and the Republic of Ecuador, of the 13th be most seriously affected, without the adoption of some expedient to relieve the cash system. The strument has been duly promulgated on the part of Warehousing System would afford that relief, since the carrier would have a safe recourse to the public storehouses, and might, without advancing the duty, reship within some reasonable period to foreign ports. A further effect of the measure would be to supersede the system of drawbacks, thereby Chili for the payment of the claim on account of effectually protecting the Government against fraud, as the right of debenture would not attach to goods after their withdrawal from the public stores.

In revising the existing tariff of duties, should you deem it proper to do so at your present session, I can only repeat the suggestions and recommendations which, upon several occasions, I have heregress. The great primary and controlling interest or the American People is Union-union not only States and individuals for each other. This union in sentiment and feeling can only be preserved by in sentiment and feeling can only be preserved by the adoption of that course of policy which, neither

Nor is there any subject in regard to which moderation, connected with a wise discrimination, is more necessary than in the imposition of duties on mports. Whether reference be had to revenue, primary object in the imposition of taxes, or to the incidents which necessarily flow from their imposition, this is entirely true. Extravagant duties to 1837, it ceases to be a matter of astonishment defeat their end and object, not only by exciting in the public mind an hostility to the manufacturing vate fortunes or that difficulties should exist in interests, but by inducing a system of smuggling on an extensive scale, and the practice of every manner of fraud upon the revenue, which the ut most vigilance of Government cannot effectually suppress. An opposite course of policy would be attended by results essentially different, of which It is every interest of society, and none more than those of the manufacturer, would reap important advan-

Among the most striking of its benefits, would be that derived from the general acquiescence of the country in its support and the consequent permanency and stability which would be given to all the operations of industry. It cannot be too often re-

country from the vortex of political contention, and in the discharge of the high and solemn duties of the place which I now occupy, recommend moder. ate duties imposed with a wise discrimination as to their several objects, as being no only most likely to be durable, but most advantageous to every in terest of society.

The report of the Secretary of the War Depart. ment exhibits a very full and satisfactory account ed. The fortifications on our maratime froniter have been prosecuted with much vigor, and at many points our defences are in a very considerable state of forwardness.

ation. While I would propose nothing inconsistent A strict sys'em of accountability is established with friendly negociations to settle the extent of periments have been instituted to test the quality of us to maintain our rights. The arrangements made various material, particularly copper, iron and coal, for preserving our neutral relations on the boundary between us and Texas, and keeping in check the Indians in that quarter, will be maintained so long as circumstances may require

For several years angry contentions have grown out of the disposition directed by law to be made of the mineral lands held by the Government in several of the States. The Government is constituted the landlord, and the citizens of the United States wherein lie the land, are its tenants. The the lands should be made than that they should re-

The supply of the ore would be more abundantly

The recommendation of the Secretary in regard to the improvements of the Western waters and certain prominent harbors on the lakes, merit and I doubt not will receive your serious attention. The great importance of these subjects to the prosperity of the extensive region referred to, and the security of the whole country in time of war, cannot escape observation. The losses of life and property which annually occur in the navigation of the Mississippi alone, because of the dangerous obstructions in the river, make a loud demand upon Congress for the adoption of efficient measures for their removal.

It will appear by the report of the Postmaster General that the great point which, for several years has been so much desired, has during the current year been fully accomplished. The expenditures of the Department, for the current year have been brought within its income without lessening its general usefulness. There has been an increase of revenue equal to \$166,000 for the year 1842 over that of 1841, without, as it is believed, any addition having been made to the number of letters and newspapers transmitted through the mails. The Post Office laws have been honestly administered and fidelity has been observed in accounting for, and paying over by the subordinates of the Department, the monies which have been received. For

he details of the service, I refer you to report. I flatter myself that the exhibition thus made of the condition of the public administration will serve to convince you that every proper attention has been paid to the interests of the country by those who have been called to the heads of the different Departments. The reduction in the annual expenditures of the Government already accomplished, furnishes a sure evidence that economy in the application of the public moneys, is regarded as a paramount duty.

At peace with all the world, the personal liberty of the citizens sacredly maintained, and his rights secured under political institutions deriving all their authority from the direct sanction of the peoplewith a soil fertile almost beyond example; and a country blessed with every diversity of climate and production, what remains to be done to advance the appiness and prosperity of such a people? Under rdinary circumstances this inquiry could readily be answered. The best that probably could be done for a people inhabiting such a country, would be to fortify their peace and security in the prosecution of their various pursuits, by guarding them against invasion from without, and violence from within. The rest, for the greater part, might be eft to their own energy and enterprise. The chief embarrassment which at the moment exhibit themselves have arisen from over-action; and the most difficult task which remains to be accomplished, is that of correcting and overcoming its effects. Between the years 1833 and 1838, additions were made to bank capital and bank issues, in the form of notes designed for circulation, to an extent enormously great.

The question seemed to be, not how the best currency could be provided, but in what manner the greatest amount of bank paper could be put in circulation. Thus a vast amount of what was called money-since, for the time being, it answered the purpose of money-was thrown upon the country an over issue which was attended, as a necessary consequence, by an extravagant increase of the prices of all articles of property, the spread of a speculative mania all over the country, and has finally ended in a general indebtedness on the part of the States and individuals, the prostration of public and private credit, a depreciation in the market valve of real and personal estate, and has left large districts of country almost entirely without any cit culating medium. In view of the fact that, in 1830, whole bank note circulation within the United S. amounted to but \$61,323,898, according to the Treasury statements, and that an addition had been ary, 1837, being stated at 149,185,890,) aided by the great facilities afforded in obtaining loans from European capitalists, who were seized with the same speculative mania which prevailed in the United States-and the large importations of funds from abroad, the result of stock sales and loans-no one can be surprised at the apparent, but unsubstantial state of prosperity which every where prevailed over the land; and while little cause of surprise should be felt at the present prostration of every thing, and the ruin which has befallen so many of our fellowcitizens in the sudden withdrawal from circulation of so large an amount of bank issues, since 1837exceeding, as it is believed, the amount added to the paper currency for a similar period antecedent such extensive shipwreck should have been of primeeting their engagements on the part of the debtor States.

Apart from which, if there be taken into action the immense losses sustained in the dishonor of numerous banks, it is less a matter of surprise that insolvency should have visited many of our fellowcitizens, than that so many should have escaped the blighting influence of the times.

In the solemn conviction of these truths, and with an ardent desire to meet the pressing necessities of the country, I felt it to be my duty to cause to be committed to you, at the commencement of the late session, the plan of an Exchequer, the whole power and duty of maintaining which in purity and vigor, was to be exercised by the representatives of the People and the States and, therefore, virtually by the People themselves. It was proposed to place

hat their removal should only take place for actual incapacity or infidelity to the trust, and to be followed by the President with an exposition of the causes of such removal, should it occur.

It was proposed to establish subordinate boards in each of the States, under the same restrictions and limitations of the power of removals, which, with the central board, should receive, safely keep, and disburse the public moneys: and in order to furnish a sound paper medium of exchange, the Excaequer should retain of the revenues of the Government a sum not to exceed \$5,000,000 in specie, to be set apart as required by its operations, and to pay the public creditor at his own option in specie or Treasury notes, at denominations not less than five, not exceeding one hundred dollars, which notes should be redeemed at the several places of issue, and to be receivable at all times and every where in payment of Government dues: with a restraint upon such issue of bills that the same should not exceed the maximum of \$15,000,-000. In order to guard against all the hazards in cident to fluctuations in trade, the Secretary of the Treasury was invested with authority to issue \$5.-000,000 of Government stock, should the same at any time be regarded as necessary, in order to place beyond hazard the prompt redemption of the bills

and keeping in circulation never more than one-& a half dollars for every dollar in specie. When to this it is added that the bills are not only every where receivable in Government dues, but that the Government itself would be bound for their ultimate redemation no rational doubt; can exist that the paper which the Exchequer would furnish, would really enter into circulation, and be maintained at all times at or above par with gold and silver; thereby realizing the great want of the age, and fulfilling the wishes of the People.
In order to reimburse the Government the expen-

neuses of the plan, it was proposed to invest the Exchequer with the limited authority to deal in bills of exchange, unless prehibited by the State in which an agency might be situated, having only thirty cays to run, and resting on a fair and hona fide basis. The Legislative will on this point might be so clainly announced as to avoid all pretext for partibity or favoritism. It was furthermore proposed to invest this Treasury agent with authority to receive on deposite to a limited amount, the specie funds of individuals, and to grant certificates therefor, to be redeemed on presentation, under the idea, which is elieved to be well founded, that such certificates would come in aid of the Exchequer bills in supply. ing a safe and ample paper circulation. Or, if in ace of the contemplated dealings in exchange, the Exchequer should be authorized not only to exchange its bills for actual deposits of specie, but for specie or its equivalent to sell drafts, charging therefor a small but reasonable premium, I cannot doubt but that the benefits of the law would be speedily manifested in the revival of the credit, trade and business of the whole country. Entertaining this opinion it becomes my duty to urge its adoption upon Congress, by reference to the strongest considerations of the public interests, with such alterations in its details as Congress may in its wisdom see fit to make.

I am we'l aware that this proposed alteration and amendment of the laws establishing the Treasury Department has encountered various objections. and that among others it has been proclaimed Government Bank of fea:ful and dangerous import. It is proposed to confer upon it no extraordinary powers. It purports to do no more than pay the debts of the Government with the redeemable on-Treasury notes which, under law, it is authorized to issue. It has no resemblance to an ordinary Bink. as it furnishes no profits to private stockholders and lands no capital to individuals. If it be objected to as a Government Bink, & the objection be available-then should all the laws in relation to the Treasury be repealed, and the capacity of the Government to collect what is due to it, or pay what it

owes, be abrogated. This is the chief purpose of the proposed Exchequest and surely if, in the accomplishment of a purpose so essential, it affords a sound circulating mefium to the country and facilities to trade, it should be regarded as no slight recommendation of it to public consideration. Properly guarded by the provisions of law, it can run into no dangerous evil, nor can any abuse arise under it, but such as the Legislature itself will be answerable for it it be tolerated; since it is but the creature of the law, and is susceptible at all times of modification, amendment or repeal, at the pleasure of Congress. 1 know that it has been objected that the system

would be liable to be abused by the Legislature, by whom alone it could be abused in the party conflicts of the day. That such abuse would manifest itself in a change of the law which would authorize an excessive issue of paper for the purpose of inflating prices and winning popular favor. To that it may be answered, that the ascription of such a motive to Congress is altogether gratuitous and inadmissible.

The theory of our institutions would lead us to a different conclusion. But a perfect security against a procedure so reckless, would be found to exist in the very nature of things. The political party which should be so blind to the true interests of the country as to resort to such an expedient, would inevitably meet with a final overthrow in the fact that, the moment the paper ceased to be convertible into specie, or otherwise promptly redeemed, it would become worthless, and would, in the end, dishonor the Government, involve the people in ruin, and such political party in hopless disgrace. At the same time, such a view involves the utter impossibility of furnishing any currency other than that of the precious metals, for if the Government itself cannot forego the temptation of excessive paper issues, what reliance can be placed in corporations upon the temptations of individual aggrandizement would most strongly operate? The People would have to blame none but themselves for any injury that might arise from a course so reckless, since their agents would be the wrong doers, and they

the passive spectators. There can be but three kinds of public currency. 1st, Gold and silver. 2d, The paper of S.ate in titutions; or, 3d, A representative of the precious metals, provided by the general Government, or unthe exclusive currency for its own use. And this mittee to it? be used. The choice; in the present state of putlic sentiment; lies between an exclusive specie curr rency on the one hand, and Government issues of some kind on the other. That these issues cannot be made by a chartered institution, is supposed to be conclusively settled. They must be made, then directly by Government agents. For several years past they have been made in the form of Treasury Notes, and have thus answered a valuable purpose: Their usefulness has been limited by their being transient and temporary; their ceasing to bear interest at given periods, necessarily cause their speedy return, and thus restricts their rage of circulation, and being used only in the disbursements of Government they cannot reach those points where they are most required. By rendering their use perma-nent, to the moderate extent already mentioned, by

should attach to all public agents. In order to in | I cannot forego the occasion to urge its impor- | The Napoleon was fallen in with about forty | should about the advantages of a well matured experi-ence, the commissioners were to hold their offices point of view. The great necessity of resorting to the respective periods of two, four, and six years, thereby securing at all times in the management of the Exchanger, the services of two men of experions and to place them in a condition to exercise ence; and to place them in a condition to exercise independence of mind and action, it was provided independence of mind and action, it was provided dovernment itself—a principle of sitality, without he is at a good board, and that was planned in every feet the creating to every proper and becoming expedient in order to find highest respective proper and becoming expedient in order to of the Echo thought it not prudent to attempt to bring it away. Although Mr. Chase is badly frogen the proper and the creating to the bring it away. Although Mr. Chase is badly frogen the proper and the creating the proper and becoming expedient in order to of the Echo thought it not prudent to attempt to bring it away. Although Mr. Chase is badly frogen the proper and the creating the proper and becoming expedient in order to of the Echo thought it not prudent to attempt to bring it away. Although Mr. Chase is badly frogen the proper and the proper and becoming expedient in order to of the Echo thought it not prudent to attempt to bring it away. Although Mr. Chase is badly frogen the proper and the proper and becoming expedient in order to of the Echo thought it not prudent to attempt to bring it away. Although Mr. Chase is badly frogen the proper and becoming expedient in order to of the Echo thought it not prudent to attempt to bring it away. Although Mr. Chase is badly frogen the proper and becoming expedient in order to of the Echo thought it not prudent to attempt to of the Echo thought it not prudent to attempt to of the Echo thought it not prudent to attempt to of the Echo thought it not prudent to attempt to of the Echo thought it not prudent to attempt to of the Echo thought it not prudent to attempt to of the Echo thought it not prudent to attempt to of the Echo thought it not prudent to attempt to of the Echo thought it no which all its movements are languid and all its op-erations embarrassed. In this spirit the Executive Hospital fund, which in this case will be applied felt itself bound by the most imperative sense of duty to submit to Congress at its last session, the propriety of making a specific pledge of the land fund, as the basis of negotiation of the loans authorized to be contracted. I then thought that such an insurance on the vessel except on the portion owned by the captain. application of the public domain would, without doubt, have placed at the command of the Government ample funds to relieve the Treasury from the temporary embarrassments under which it labored. Amercan credit has suffered a considerable shock in Europe, from the large indebtedness of the States and the temporary inability of some of them to meet the interest on their debts. The utter and disastrous prostration of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, had contributed largely to increase the sentiment of distrust by reason of the loss and ruin sustained by the holders of its stock, a large portion of whom were foreigners, and many of whom were a-like ignorant of our political organization, and of our Union wharf slip, was slightly damaged. actual responsibilities. It was the anxious desire of the Executive that, in the effort to negotiate the loan abroad, the American negotiator might be able to complete wreck, and but a small part of her cargo point the money lender to the fund mortgaged for the saved. redemption of the principal and interest of any loan he might contract, and thereby vindicate the Gov-ernment from all suspicion of bad faith or mability which might be thrown into circulation.

Thus in fact making the issue of \$15.000,000,000;

Thus in fact making the issue of \$15.000,000,000;

Congress differed from the Executive in this view

of the subject. It became, nevertheless, the duty of the Executive to resort to every expedient in its power to negociate the authorized loan. After a ailure to do so in the American market, a citizen of high character and talent was sent to Europe with no better success; and thus the mortifying spectacle has been presented of the inability of this Government to obtain a loan so small as not in the whole to amount to more than one-fourth of its ordinary annual income; at a time when the Government of Europe, although involved in debt, and with their subjects heavily burdened with taxation, readily obtain loans of any amount at a greatly reduced rate of interest.

It would be unprofitable to look further into this nomalous state of things, but I cannot conclude without adding that, for a Government which has paid off its debts of two wars with the largest maratime power of Europe, and now owing a debt which is almost next to nothing when compared with its boundless resources, a Government the strongest in the world, because emanating from the popular will, and firmly rooted in the affections of a great and free people, and whose fidelity to its engagements has never been questioned; for such a Government to have tendered to the capitalists of other countries an opportunity for a small investment of its stock, and yet to have failed, implies either the most unfounded distrust in its good faith, or a purpose to obtain which, the course pursued, is the most fatal which could have been adopted.

It has now become obvious to all men that the Government must look to its own means for supplying its wants, and it is consoling to know that these means are altogether adequate for the object. The Exchequer, if adopted, will greatly aid in bringing about this result. Upon what I regard as a wellfounded supposition that its bills would be readily sought for by the public creditors, and that the is-Treasury without cost or charge.

Nor can I fail to urge the great and beneficial ef- gallows." fects which would be produced in aid of all the active pursuits of life. Its effects upon the solvent State banks, while it would force into liquidation those of an opposite character through its weekly is, he immediately goes into the sun, stands erect, per of the Government—in which respect it accomplishes precisely what the Treasury does daily at the advantages of a sound currency, the restoration ures its length with his feet, and tells you nearly this time, in issuing to the public creditors, the of confidence, and credit would follow, with a nut the time. Thus the workmen earnestly desire the merous train of blessings. My convictions are most strong that these benefits would flow from the adoption of this measure; but if the result should be adverse, there is this security in connection with it, that the law creating it may be repealed at the pleamy shadow." In the 7th chapter of Job we find it verse, there is this security in connection with it, that the law creating it may be repealed at the pleasure of the Legislature, without the slightest implication of good faith.

I recommend to Congress to take into consideration the propriety of re-imbursing a fine imposed on Gen. Jackson, at New Orleans, at the time of the attack and defence of that city and paid by him. Withtack and defence of that city and paid by him. Without designing any reflection on the judicial tribunal which imposed the fine, the remission at this day may be regarded as not unjust or inexpedient. The voice of the civil authority was heard amidst the glitter of arms, and obeyed by those who held the sword, thereby giving additional lustre to a memoable military achievement. If the laws were offended, their majesty was fully vindicated; and altho' the penalty incurred and paid, is worthy of little regard in a pecuniary point of view, it can hardly be doubted that it would be gratifying to the war-worn veteran, now in retirement and in the winter of his in one day.—The Mechanic's Own Book. days, to be relieved from the circumstances in which

that judgment placed him.

There are cases in which public functionaries may be called on to weigh the public interest against their own personal hazards, and if the civil law be violated from praiseworthy motives, or an overruling sense of public danger and public necessity, punishment may well be restrained within that limit which asserts and maintains the authority of the law, and the subjection of the military to the civil power.-The defence of New Orleans, while it saved a city from the hands of the enemy, placed the name of Gen. Jackson among those of the greatest Captains of the age, and illustrated one of the brightest pages of our history. Now that the causes of excitement, existing at the time, have ceased to operate, it is believed that the remission of this fine, and whatever of gratification that remission might cause the eminent man who incurred and paid it, would be in accordance with the general feeling and wishes

of the American people.

I have thus, fellow citizens, acquitted myself o my duty under the Constitution, by laying before you, as succinctly as I have been able, the state of the Union, and by inviting your attention to measures of much importance to the country. The Ex-ecutive will most zealously unite its efforts with those of the Legislative Department in the accomplishment of all that is required to relieve the wants of a common constituency, or elevate the destinies of a beloved country.
Washington, Dec. 1842. JOHN TYLER.

Mr. Holmes :- I would inquire of the superintending School Committee, through the medium of der its authority. The sub-treasury system rejected the last in any form; and it was believed that your paper, if there is not a vacancy in the Board no reliance could be placed on the issues of local caused by the removal of one of the Committee institutions, for the purpose of general circulation, it necessarily and unavoidably adopted specie as mittee to fill that vacancy, if so, have they attended mittee to fill that vacancy, if so, have they attended One who would like to know.

city, dated Thomaston, Dec. 4, 1842.

Stephen Chase, mate of schr. Napoleon, of Port- C. GREEN & SUN. land, was taken from the wreck of that vessel on

and left Calais on Monday the 28th of Nov. for N. York loaded with lumber. She took the gale on Wednesday the 30th, (the mate does not recollect nent, to the moderate extent already mentioned, by offering no inducement for their return, and by exchanging them for coin and other values, they will cook, a Scotch boy, about ten years old, was not offering no inducement for their return, and by exchanging them for coin and other values, they will cook, a Scotch boy, about ten years old, was not seen after; the other men, whose names the mate only knows as Jack Jim, &c. lay down and died one only knows as Jack Jim, &c. lay down and died one after another—but Capt. York, he thinks survived as it may operate in furnishing a currency.

Where,) but on that light was capsized—carried in the will devote himself to the practice of medicine on the Thomse-himself to the practice of medicine of the practice of medicine on the Thomse-himself to

The mate, Chase, is the only son of a widow, re-

siding in this city.

The Late Gale at Eastport,-Is said to have been fore violent than any that had preceded it for a long time. The shipping, wharves, and slips, were

Union wharf slip, was slightly damaged.
The sch. Adeline, Cook, from Portland, went on

Brigs Gen. Stark, & Siroc, of Eastport were inju-Several British vessels went ashore and were more or less damaged.

FROM EUROPE. FIFTEEN DAYS LATER.

The Steamship Columbia arrived at Boston ve terday morning, in a very stormy passage of 161-2 days. She brings news to the 18th ult. from London, and the 19th from Liverpool-and between 20 and 30 passengers. Among them is Gen. Cass, our late minister to France.

The news is not of great importance by this ar-

The cotton market had somewhat improved-as had also the Corn Trade. Three English ships have recently been lost, with reat loss of life. One, the Abercrombie Robinton, 1415 tons, from London for India with 500 of the 91st Regiment, was wrecked in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, Aug. 27—all on board saved. The A. R. was a splendid ship. At the same time and in the same vicinity, the Waterloo a convict transport, from London for Sidney was cast away, and out of 500 souls on board, 250 met with a watery grave-among them were 5 women and 43 children. On the 12th of November, the East Indiaman Reiance 1500 tons, on her voyage home from Canton with a valuable cargo of tea, was cast away on the French eoast, near Boulogne. Only about eight or ten persons out of 122 on board, were saved. There was a large number of passengers on board.

J. C. Colt.—Some sensible people, in New York, have doubted whether this man is really dead. Dr. Hosack has testified that he knew Colt, and that he was present when the body was discovered-that he assisted at the post mortem examination-and that the public may be assured, the man is dead!

David Donglas was executed for the murder o Henry Cunningham, at Lockport, N. Y., on the 30th alt. Just before he was led to the place of exsue would in a short time reach the maximum of ecution the miserable man asked for a glass of wa-\$15,000,000, it is obvious that \$10,000,000 would ter, and remarked to the person who handed it to thereby be added to the available means of the him.—"George, if I had never drank any thing stronger than this, I should never have come to the

Eastern method of Measuring Time,-The people of the East measure time by the length of their shadow. Hence, if you ask a man what o'clock it writter, "As a servant earnestly desireth his shad-

adding water, and a whitish, semi-fluid mass wil be obtained, which may be applied with great facilty, like paint, and which dries very rapidly .-Ochre, or any other color, not destroyed by lime, may be mixed with it. The coloring matter should not be added to the mixture in much water; for that diminishes the durability of the painting.

When two coats have been laid on, and dried,

will receive a good polish, if rubbed with a piece of woolen cloth. Besides cheapness, this preparation has the advantage of having no smell, and of drying

Married. In Bath, 30th ult. Mr. Edward B. Russel, of Sa-

lem, Mass. to Miss Jane Roach. In Bangor, 4th inst. Mr. William Joy, of Orono to Miss Dorcas Allen. In Wiscasset, Mr. William Taylor to Miss Julia

În Waldoboro', Mr. John Lash, 2d, to Miss Barb-

面美港面.

In Greene, 27th ult. after a severe sickness of two veeks, Louisa Arabella, only daughter of Maj. Merrick Lamb, aged 10 years and 10 months.
In Dresden, 1st inst. Mrs. Sally, wife of Mr. Benj.
Goodwin, aged 50. On the 2d, Miss Betsey, daughter of Capt. Samuel Allen, aged 16.

In Gardiner, Capt. Eben'r White, aged 54. In Belfast, 4th inst. Mr. J. T. Quimby, aged 43. Same day, Capt. William Grindle, aged 80.

BRIGHTON MARKET .- Monday, Dec. 5, 842. [Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot].

At market 875 Beef Cattle, 150 Stores, 4000 Sheep, and 770 Swine.

PRICES—Beef Cattle—Last week's prices were fully sustained. A few yoke of extra at 4 50. First quality \$4 a 4 50; second quality 3 25 a 3 75; third quality 2 50 a 3.

B .rrelii g Cattle-Mess 3 12, No. 1, \$2 50, Stores-Very few sales effected. Sheep-Lots were sold from 50c to 1 75. Weth ers from 1 75 to 2 75.

Swine-Lots to peddle at 2 1-2c for Sows, a 3 1-4 for Barrows. At retail from 3 to 4c.

Thomsonian Medicine.

ANOTHER SAD CATASTROPHE AT SEA.

Only One Person Saved!—The following letter, (says the Portland Argus) has been received in that also give notice that he has entered into copartnership with his Son, Charles Green, and hereafter they will transact business under the address of J.

They will continue as usual to prepare and keep Thursday night last at dark, by Capt. W. I. Robinson, of schr. Echo, of this place, and brought in here to-day, badly frozen. The others, (six in number,) all perished before Capt. Robinson boarded her.

Capt. James York was master of the Napoleon, the West of the west reasonable terms.

on the most reasonable terms. All orders post paid and accompanied with the cash, will receive prompt attention.

Dr. J. C. GREEN, respectfully informs the citizens of Turner and vicinity, that he will devote

Astonishing News! CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND. THE subscriber announces with no little pleasure, to the American public, and particularly to all those afflicted with that scourge, CONSUMPTION, and other affections of the lungs, that he received, on Friday, by the steamer from England, a letter from the celebrated Dr. Buchan, announcing the gratifying intelligence that he has appointed him his Agent in this country for the sale of

Buchan's Hungarian Balsam low rates. of Life.

For the speedy and effectual cure of CONSUMP-

For the last five years the Hungarian Balsam has Swiss-Plain and Fig'd Silks. Schr. Mary Jate, Hallet, of Portland, from Boston with a full assorted corgo for Calais, parted her fasts and drove against the slip and sung. The vessel is much injured—most of the cargo has been landed in a damaged state.

The sumption ever brought under their notice. In the hospitals of Paris and London all other remedies have been thrown aside, by order of medical overseers, and no other is to be administered in future but the Hunga-PA committee of seven of the most celebrated

physicians of London, who were requested by Dr. Buchan to test the efficacy of the Balsam, and give their unbiassed opinion of its merits, have, under their own names, unreservedly pronounced it to be an

UNRIVALLED SPECIFIC! and they unhesitatingly recommend that it be kept on hand in every family of a consumptive tendency. Their joint certificate accompanies each bottle. Dr. Buchan has been elected an honorary member of all the prominen: medical societies of Europe, and the Queen of England has lately signified to him, that, in consequence of the great benefit he has bestowed upon man- China & Crookery, also-Hard aind by the discovery of his Balsam, it is her intention shortly to bestow upon him the order of Knighthood.

The great merit of Dr. Buchan's Balsam is thus—in all cases of Pulmonary Complaints it gives

IMMEDIATE RELIEF. A single bottle will reveal its astonishing virtues, and pen at once the fountain of health and strength to the

TRY IT-TRY IT to-day-tomorrow is uncertain and in case of life and death, should never le appealed

Price of the Balsam, only \$1 per bottle, with full Diections, Dissertation on Consumption, Notices and Certificates of Remarkable Cures, &c. DAVID F. BRADLEE.

Dr. Buchan's sole Agent for the U. States.
62—COURT STREET, BOSTON—62.
Opposite the head of Brattle Street.
STANLEY & CLARK, Agents for Winthrop.

Notice.

W HEREAS my wife, Betsey McDuffie, last even-I ing during my absence, took her infant child and left my house without my knowledge or consent, where have made ample provision for their support, I hereby forbid all persons from harboring or trusting my wife or child on my account or cred t, as I shall pay no debts contracted by her for the benefit of either of them. DANIEL McDUFFIE.

Winthrop, November 21, 1842.

Dissolution of Copartnership. THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of 'CHANDLER & CUSHMAN' is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons therefore having unsettled accounts with the late firm are requested to call on Samuel Chandler, who is duly authorized to settle the same SAM'L CHANDLER, B. H. CUSHMAN.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR. Alexander's Messenger,

The Cheapest News Journal in the World !!!

FTERMS & PREMIUMS for 1842. ED For Sixty Dollars forwarded in one remittance, in current bills—the Pablisher will furnish sixty-one copics of the Messenger for one year, and also present the agent procuring the same, with a copy of Von Rot-teck's General History of the World, from the ear-liest times until the year 1831, in four volumes, illus-trated by twenty four Engravings—first American

edition, handsomely bound.

For forty dollars—forwarded in the same way forty-one copies of the Messenger, for one year, will be turnished, and also a copy of Sir Walter Scott's Popular Novels, completely in twenty-five volumes. For twenty-five dollars-forwarded as abovetwenty-six copies of the Messenger will be furnished for one year, and also a copy of the Quarto Edition of the Holy Bible, illustrated with Engravings, and

For fifteen dollars-fifteen copies of the Messenger will be furnished for one year, and a Premium to the agent forwarding the same, of either of the fellowing works, viz:-The 1000 Night's Entertainment, in five volumes, with Engravings—The Dramatic and Musical Olio, consisting of popular Plays, Songs and Ballads, set to Music, with Engravings—or a copy of Every Body's Album, an amusing work, in one volume, with Engravings.

For ten dollars—Every agent procuring Ten Sub-

scribers, and forwarding the subscription price in one remittance, will be entitled to an additional copy,

The terms for a single subscription is two dollars per annum, or one dollar for six mouths-always in advance. Four copies will be sent for one year, for

five dollars, as heretofore.

Postmasters are authorized, and generally willing, to forward money to newspapers free of expense, where the letters are signed by themselves. Persons wishing to transmit, will, therefore, when it can be done, write just what they want the Postmaster to say for them, by so doing they will only have the trouble of signing. Postmasters will take care to endorse their names on the outside also—the word free can be written by any one, and is of no use in franking a letter. No letters are accepted at our Office, unless the

postage is paid. CHARLES ALEXANDER. Atheniar Baildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia. Tountry editors, giving the above three or four insertions, will oblige the publisher and entitle them selves thereby to a copy of the Daily Chronicle regu

larly throughout the year. Send papers containing ad-vertisement, marked Weekly Messenger. Penobscot Exchange Coffee

HOUSE.

Exchange Street, Bangor, Maine.

ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

It affords wonderful relief to those laboring under its affords wonderful has been recently fitted up, and is now in every respectively adapted to accommodate the business and travelling community.

The subscriber, having recently opened this well error.

known establishment, solicits a share of the public patronage. His customers will find every attention paid to their comfort and convenience, at moderate

GOOD BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber having purchased in Boston, since the 14th inst. his stock of Piece and other goods, and having bought much later than usual, he thinks owing to the peculiar state of business at this present time, that he purchased much lower than he could have done at an earlier period and consequently can afford to sell at pro-portionably lower prices, and as he has no inclination to rust out but prefers working even at a very low rate, he will in accordance with this feeling and the hardness of the times, offer his goods at very-yes, extremely

For Cloaks and Dresses.

He would invite the attention of the Ladies, to his TION, Coughs, & all other diseases of the Chest Orleans Cloths, Alpaceas, Alpacea Serge, Alpacea and Lungs, as well as for the prevention of those diseases in persons with whom they are hered-Mous De Laines do. do do. Gro De Nap-Gro De

Calicoes.

So many that I have not counted them, American from 5 to 15 cts per yard. English from 15 to 25 cts. A great variety of Patterns of Mous De Laines, particularly adapted for Misses and Children's dresses—Also, Plaided Woolseys' Fig'd Flannels and Fig'd Merinos, &c. &c.

For trimming Dresses, Clonks &c., Loop and Bullion Fringes, Fig'd and Plain Bindings. For Comfort.

Comfortables, Mufflers, Admirables, Paris Net, Plaid,

Moravian, Thibet and other Shawle. For Gent's. Top Coats.

Diamond and Plain Beaver, Pilot Cloths and Camblets For Punts, Paris Cord, Corded and Plain Cassimers and do. do. Sattinetts. Brown and Bleeched Sheeting's from ? to 14 yards

Tailors' Trimmings. Ware. A general assortment of

Oils, Paints, Medicines and Groceries. The above with a great variety of other goods not

particularized are to be sold at the very lowest prices for Cash, and in proportion low for other good pay or approved credit, at the store formerly occupi d by the Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen. Subscriber and more recently by Benjamin H. Cush-man, Esq. SAM'L CHANDLER. Winthrop, Nov. 21th 1842.

A Great Chance for CHEAP BARGAINS,

Can be found at the BRICK STORE in Winthrop, a large assortment of the different kinds of Goods wanted and sores, and sore STES It has delighted the country, just increased by a fresh supply of English and West India

991 Among which can be mentioned

Yard wide Sheetings, From 5 to 8 cents per yard. A nice article of fine Sheetings, consisting of Dover H. & D. Hamilton and LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: Lawrence Cloths from 10 to 121 cts per yard. Bleach'd on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of Sheetings and Shirtings from 8 to 124 cts per yard.

PRINTS Without number, among them a splendid variety of English patterns, prices from 5 to 25 cents per yard. ogether with a general assortment of

Bonnet-silks Ribbons. &c quantity of Lace Edgings and Insertions, White. Bl ck ane Grecian Lace, Lace Veils, Silk Shawls and Scarfs, Silks Fancy Hd fs , Black Silk Hdk'fs., Silk Pocket do. Fig'd Black Silk Scarfs, &c.

For the Ladies,

We have purchased articles suitable for the season, consisting in part of Plain and Figured Alepines, Eolines Double and single width Alpaceas, Cotton and Silk will effectually cure sick headache, either from the Every week furnishing its Patrons with Thirty-six Columns of Interesting Intelligence, and only One Dollar per annum! warp do Andacca Serge, Sha & Column warp Cambridge Columns of Saxony. Double and Single width Mous de Lains of various styles & prices. Mous de Lain, Thibet and Highland Shawls, Hdkf's and Scarfs, alse a superior article of Cashmeretts expressly for Ladies Cloaks. For the Gentlemen,

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Satinetts the cheape-t

siderable.) Beaver Cloths from 5s to \$5. We have a new article for winter pants, called ASPHALTUM, made from good wool, and as thick as a thin board, to be sold as low as one dollar 25 cts per yard. Ribb'd and plain Cassimeres, Satinetts &c. &c.

Velveteen!! A number of pieces fig'd and plain Giraffe and Velreteen Cloths, and Boys Caps of the same.

Fors. Buffalo Robes-Coney and Jennet Skins for trimning Ladies Cloaks, Fur Caps &c. -ALSO .-

Buck Skin Gloves and Mittens, Comforters, check'd Liuseys, Roslyn Plaid for children's wear, Red, White, Green, Yellow and spotted Flannel, Worsted Braids, Black and White Tape, Large and Small, Silk and Worsted Cords for binding coats. White and Brown Linen. A general assortment of

Tailors' Trimmings. Horse Blankets, Cards, Sleigh Bells and Whips, with a good assortment of Crockery and Hard Ware. Medicines, Paints and Oils, A LARGE QUANTITY.

iron & Steel, Of various dimensions, sizes and prices to suit the times

and the market. Nails from 3d 60d. All of the above will be sold low for cash by STANLEY & CLARK.

Dr. S. O. Richardson's



DECTORAL BALSAM of Spikenard , Blood Root, Wild Cherry and Confrey.—The most effectual remedy ever known for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumptions, Whooping Coughs, Spirting of Blood, Influenza, Pain in the Side, Shortness of Breath, and ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND

these complaints, and the use of one bottle will satisfy

Around each bottle is a Treatise on Consumption, its causes, symptoms and cure, with full and particular directions for using the Balsam, what food, drinks, clo-

Notice.

Not

STANLEY & CLARK have for sale a large assortment of TICKING & FEATHERS, at cheap

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following in lispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of

Corneto les on the wrappers, as all others the same names are base impositions and countereits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, arge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the ext time he visits New York, or to write for them, No family should be a week without these remedies.

BALDNESS

BALM OF COLUMBIA. FOR THE HAIR. hich will stop it if falling out, or restore it on baid laces; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on hose who have lost the hair from any cause.

Find the name of Comstockoleo on or never try it. Remember this always.

positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian V SGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT-

come on, if you use the only true HAYS' LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. ALLSORES and every thing relieved by it that admits of an out-

vard application. It acts like a charm. Use it. HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Roofs' Specific; and

Dalley's Magical Pain Ex-

thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkard To be used with LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all thers for cleansing the system and the humors affect-

and the general health. Octor O CSi w HEADAC

NERVES or bilious. Hundred using it with great joy. or bilious. Hundreds of fa

and best assortment we ever had (which is saying con- feet order, the bowels regular, and a determination to COLDS COUCHS

CORNS .- The French Plaster is a sure

SARSAPARILLA, COMSTOCK'S COM POUND EXTRACT. There is no other prepara tion of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find

EDER. H. H. M. 995

OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and att external ailings-all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm ;-so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it

Dr. Bartholemew's

ber the name, and get Comstock's. KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUCE will radicate all WORMS in children or adul with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S-cure effectually.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comet ich & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York. By applying to our agents in each town pud village, papers may be had free, showing the most espectable names in the country for these facts, so

be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto-and these never can be true and genetics without our names to them. All these articles to be

Agricultural Notice. THE Adjudging Committees of the Kennebec Co.
Agricultural Society for awarding premiums on
Crops, viz: Joseph A. Metcalf, Elisha Kent, Rufus
Moudy, Moses B. Sears, Benjamin Palmer, and Benjamin L. Lombard, are requested to meet at Dea D.
CARR'S Tavern, in Winthrop, on SATURDAY

Per order of the Trustees, WILLIAM NOYES, Secretary. Winthrop, Dec. 1, 1842.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children

schools, are prevented or killed by it at once .--

RHEUMATISM, and CAMENESS

ut never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c

Foundered horses entirely cured by Roofs'

tractor Salve .- The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

ing the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH, for the certain prevention of FINE S or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most per-

ins in the bones, honrseness, and DROGSY re quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

CELESTIAL BALM

aken in time, and is a delightful rentedy Kemen

that made by Fahnestock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co., New York.

hat no one can fail to believe them. 63-Be sure you call for our articles, and not

had wholesale and retail only of us. Comstockato Wholesale Druggists. "I Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our SAM'L ADAMS, Hallowell.

the 17th day of December inst. at nine e'clock in the forenoon, to attend to the duties assigned them.

POETRY.

For the Farmer & Advocate. AN ACROSTIC, Suggested by the death of a beloved friend. A las! another soul has fled! Low lies our Grover with the dead! P repared to benefit his race, He's gone to heaven, that blessed place, E er long his voice with joy we heard U pon the earth, and marked each word

So full of wisdom, love, and truth. G ive tears, O, willow, freely shed! R evere with awe the student's bed! Our friend is free from scenes of woe :-V acant his place with us below. E nshrined in friendship's ardent love, R eturned is he to God above.

Bowdoin College, Dec. 10. 1842. [N. B. Will the Franklin Register please copy?

[From the Boston Courier.] TO THE ANGEL CHILD OF MOUNT AUBURN.

BY ISAAC F. SHEPARD.

As you enter the sacredly beautiful Mount Auburn, following the right hand avenue, your steps lead to what is named "Yarrow Path," where stands portrait, in marble, of his own little daughter, as ruled supreme. she lay in death's embrace, from the chisel of Boston's favorite sculptor, Henry Dexter. It has been justly called the enchantment of the place; and is no less interesting for its beauty than from the fact that it is the FIRST full length ever cut from marble atter looking at it for the fiftieth time that the accompanying lines were written :-

Slumber on, slumber on, thou beautiful thing ! For thy rest is guarded by many a wing ;-As hovering over this love-hallowed place This cherubim bend to thy heart-winning face, Imprinting a kiss, then floating on high, Commingling with zephyrs their pure lullaby. Slumber on, slumber on! Though thy pulses

still. Nor beats thy young heart with a life-giving thrill, Thy lips are yet speaking with spirit-born tone, Whose echoes are waking in soul-depths alone, Inspiring rich thoughts of the visions that lie Deep hid in the sight of thine earth-closing eye.

Slumber on, slumber on ! The birds carol near Their mellowest songs to thy listening ear, Half hushed, as if fearing to wake from its rest, And call thy pure spirit away from the blest, While arrow would trouble the regions of love For a sister won back from the seraphs above.

Slumber on, slumber on ! Thy full flowing hair Seems softly to float on the revelling air; Thy delicate frame, and thy garments of white. An angel bespeak from the kingdom of light; That lures by its presence and rivets us here To gaze on thy beauty and give thee a tear.

Slumber on, slumber on! There is beauty in death. All life-like and true, save the heave of the breath; on the pages of his journal, were to be found And here shall men linger, around the green sod, Communing with Heaven and purity's God, And feel they are treading life's confines upon; Then sleep thou, oh beautiful, sleep sweetly on

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier. The Woman Hater:

OR, THE BEGINNING AND THE END. BY S. D. ANDERSON.

young Weston's birth night party, and all the the pursuit of same; perhaps with the com- sons?' class will be there. Besides, to see Florence panions of his boyhood, the partners of his 'Well, Ernest, I will trust you, as I know She saw it, and could she now deceive? is worth a pilgrimage to the shrine of the ho- early toils and trials; but no, he looks up, you will sympathize with me; but it is an old But time flew away, and the hour of parting

I will not go,' said his companion. 'Nothing an's faith; did I not trust all to her? and she broken hearts and blighted hopes, but it is al- to me the silence was eloquent of acceptance. now-a-days can be done without women. I was faithless, and how I did love that girl, so fashionable to connect them always with No words could have told more to me of hope, expect next to hear of their being elevated to without a fear-without a doubt I trusted all woman, and make man the sufferer, not as and as I pressed her hand in mute devotion, I the chair in some of the Colleges, and if they to her; in that one venture, all was lost, and one who feels, but one who inflicts the pain. felt the prize was mine. But why need I were, I suppose you would justify the procee- she left without a word: she who had so of- This may be the case often-and I am not dwell to you on the parting? Enough that toast be, dear woman.' No, I will not go: I her voice would have won away all fears; but is not all on that side of the picture. Here the hours of lonesomeness to me-but still I hate women.

the other, laughingly. 'Now there is Flor- O! Clara Mordant, you have wrung a heart ence Weston, that you would give the blue that could have broken to save you from sor- already familiar. I was in youth what the not breathe the deep spirit of my burning pas- world would call romantic. I loved not the sion, but it was a letter from Clara. Anoth-And still you hate the women. Ah! you may Here his feelings overcome him, and he busy crowd, and the scenes of merriment to er and another-and then came the last. It talk as you will, but in a mind so filled with arose and paced the apartment with the me at such times had no enticement, I loved spoke of brighter prospects for me than the the beautiful as yours, (and what so beauti- mood of one who would escape from that bit- to wander away from the haunts of men, and student's sister-it told me of the hindrance ful as women?) there can be no hatred.' And terest of all sorrows, to think-and how over find in the forest shades, and in the lore of she feared she would be in the path of life in he commenced humming the old air of-'My that lonely and exiled heart flowed the tide of the ancients, fitter food for my nature. I which I would be called to walk-it hinted of

Love is like the red, red rose.' silly tale about Florence Weston? You know now burst their bands and swept away in their of song. I loved to call up around me scenes scales fell from my eyes as if by magic, and that I despise the whole sex, and still you wild fury all the strength of his character. of fancy, bright and beautiful as Calypso and I saw myself the victim of a coquette. I heard continue to lend your aid to the circulation of Long and bitter was the struggle for the mas- her Golden Isle, and people it with the crea- from the lips of men the arts that had been that scandal. I tell you, if I did not know tery-but when the stream of his passion had tures of the magic world, and in all, one be- used to catch me-I heard the story narrated your perfect insanity on this subject, I would spent itself, he became sobered down, and be disposed to find fault with you on this account; but as you love me, do cease those secret part of his travelling trunk a parcel, a being as I could love, a being in whom I but then I had been blinded by my passion; vile sentimental songs that you are eternally he untied the envelope, and produced several could treasure up all the rich outpourings of young as I was, unschooled in the duplicity singing. Next to the crying of a child, I de- letters, which he proceeded to unfold until he a fond heart, one whom I could taik to, - and of the world, and believing and trusting all test this love of the sentimental-this sickly, came to one which appeared to arrest his at- that converse would be poetry and love. In in the purity of female minds, I had been die-away trash. Tom Moore has much to tention more than the rest. This he read this wise made I the current of my life to made the butt and jest of the whole place. answer for in getting up this pseudo taste in and re-read, as if to draw from it some infer- flow. Of the real world I knew but little. I My feelings had been sported with, and now songs."

no mean pupil in the line, if I read initials but the one at which he had before arrived, strong ties to call me there, I did not par- Clara Mordant, I returned her an answer, aright. Who is that F. H. in the Magazine, unfaithfulness. Satisfied with the result, he ticipate in its gaities and amusements. Thus accepting the kind solicitude for my welfare, that discourses so masterly of 'Love?' There again deposited the letters in the safe, and passed the early days of my existence, and and bidding her farewell for ever. Disapyou need not blush, 'tis all out; and Florence taking up a book, he soon appeared to be this was my character when the time came at pointed where I had staked all my affections thinks it beautiful-but if so bad, why not deeply buried in its contents. you correct the taste?'

with the current, without knowing it. Who Frank Harrison had acquired the unenviable visionary notions of men and things must be and was successful. Here I have tried, but was the 'unkindest cut of all."

ely? He knows of our devotion to the Mus- found that the wing had become feathered, accomplished. Of man's character I soon and that fair face are by my side. They es; you and he used to read Byron together! and the flight taken. From the infallible and was made the master, in the many exhibitions stand beside me in sickness and in health-By-the-by, did you know that Weston is paying his addresses to Miss Colton, quite attentively?—'Take now this ring, 'tis thine, and understood, not appreciated; to judge of man as man; not to hold up the control of the dance and the control of the

ble of the young dreamer; and mingled with snatches of wild and impassioned verse that were far above the efforts of an every-day sonneter; and now he was seated beside that head resting on his hand, and gazing pensively on the features of a young and fair vague and indistinct light over the room .- think so? The curtains were closely drawn and all with-'So, Frank you positively refuse to accom- fancy, in the green fields of his youth, with ing worse as

'Tis because women are to be admitted that 'I'll not believe those who speak of wom-'Yes, with a most ancient hatred,' replied well to one who she knew worshipped her. will fulfil my promise.

"Why, I do not pretend to be a saint, to given to the invitations of his friends to acpreach to all, and one must write something company them into the society of woman, and reer of public life. Here all was strange. our to forget, I obtained leave of absence that will please, or he will have no readers; the usual vein of his remarks when they were Called to mingle with, and contend against and quitted the place. Hearing of this inbesides, it is so fashionable that we fall in made the subject of comment by the world, men, I soon found that many of my wild and stitution, I made application for admission. has been kind enough to indicate to Miss name of a woman hater. He had not taken given up. The lessons that I had learned in vain, to forget the scenes of my early life. Weston the paternity of that effort? That sufficient interest in the affair at the com- from books must be re-read; and the sterner The memory of Clara Mordant still clings to mencement to contradict the statement, and and more practical ones of experience sub- me. I have joined in the gay and exciting 'Why, her brother, I suppose: who so lik- when at last he woke up to the truth, he stituted. This was a severe task but it was scenes of a College life, but still that dream A precious companion for a woman hater .- unbending fiat of public opinion, there could that I saw in the daily walks of life. I soon in the busy walks of life, and the silence of them he appeared heartless and old, devoid imperfections in their worst view, and call song, they little think what thoughts of bitter 'Then just stop that singing, while I tell of the finer feelings of our nature. Proud as out for a condemnation; nor to exhibit the moment they call up. But now you know you that if anything serious grows out of this, he was of the character, he did not stoop to bright side of the case, and elevate the sub- all, you can understand and judge—if wrong, I shall hold you responsible for the offence; undeceive them; and this refusal on his part, ject to a place amid the stars. This was soon censure me-if not, at least when all the your nonsensical sentimental songs, have was taken as an additional evidence of the learned; but with woman the case was differ- world blames, I will have the consolation of one this."

O a most grave Mentor! said Delton, in
fact. But to the few who had his confidence ent. Mingling little with them, I still conknowing one understands me.'

As he ended there was a pause of some dulging in a burst of merriment: 'but let Wes- en and frank when he felt there was no du- faith and conduct. It is true it was in some moments, as if each were fearful of disturbing ton alone; he is gathering the roses in his plicity, no guile, they could see all the min- measure modified, as I heard from the conver- the chain of thought that bound them to the then have to be content to take the remainthen have to be content to take the remainder. That will be your case, Frank; some
fidence. Generous to a fault, he was ever
in the purity and steadfastness of woman's
in the purity and steadfastness of woman's

all for a woman. He was worth a host of creatures of an hour. This would not have ed for some time here, he had enrolled his and enthusiastic—with a soul alive to the same would have said yes—but still they had determined to prolong their sweet emotions of our nature—living in the and the sage would have been, as is usually visit for some months, in the hopes of a per-wrecked—but I fear it will be hard to unite ideal, and revelling in the enjoyment of the the case, mistaken. In that pale and placid manent recovery. After repeated invitations me to the world again. Poet's life, and yet flinging from you the brow, in the deep and restless glance of the from Mordant to accompany him to his house, 'I will trust to time to heal the breach be-Poet's greatest prize—woman. I will give it eye, in the moments when even the malice of I did so, and was introduced to his sister. tween you and the sex,' said his friend; and, up in despair. You are an enigma, but the the crowd could not prevent the shade of sad- Clara Mordant was all that the most fastidi- rising, they wended their way back to the key will yet be found to unlock the ca-ket.'

'I'll bide my time, without a fear as to the

'I'll bide my time, without a fear as to the

'I'll bide my time, without a fear as to the

'I'll bide my time, without a fear as to the

'I'll bide my time, without a fear as to the

'I'll bide my time, without a fear as to the

'I'll bide my time, without a fear as to the

'I'll bide my time, without a fear as to the result,' was the answer; 'but here we are at suffering. Young as was that heart, still it shrined on the altar of my affections—and my lodgings, and so farewell. I wish you all had suffered, and that in silence and alone. happiness to night, and of that happiness, I The wound had been concealed, not cured— name.' I will not describe her. She was from the people among whom he has fixed suppose there can be no doubt, when Love and now the victim, like the stricken dove, such as the poet dreams of when he calls his residence. He is still a bachelor, but rules the feast. Give my respects to young held the arrow to his heart that he felt was woman a Divinity. Need I tell you I loved the ladies will have it that the prospect of a futal. All this was in the history of the past. her? The long-wished for idol had been speedily approaching wedding, in the ar-

striking into the air of a favorite song, he on which the party (which was spoken of at the dreams had been realized, and I went Weston is deeply interested, is a sure indicapassed gaily down the street, his thoughts the commencement of the tale) was held, home that night a new being. I now felt as tion that his friend was not mistaken in trustthe monument owned by F. J. Binney, Esq., of Boston. There is within the enclosure a full length filled with visions, and in all bright woman broke upon the earth in beauty and splendor if the world to me had been created anew. I ing to time to heal the breach between him It seemed as if nature was holding a testival saw new heauties in nature, and f irer forms and the sex.' It is proper likewise to add, Frank Harrison was the only child of over the charms of the season, and dressed in art. I heard sweeter notes in music, and that the heartless coquette, who could basely wealthy and indulgent parents, and now had like a bride for the altar, was waiting the deeper thrills in melody. All was wild intox- throw away the priceless jewel of a true lest the paternal residence for the purpose of gaiety and the song. All was beauty. The ication to me. From that time I was a con- heart, has met the neglect to which such confinishing his course of studies in a sister city. rill danced in the sunlight; the notes of the stant visiter at Mordant's. Night after night duct is ever entitled. in Boston; and, indeed, in New England. It was Possessed of a noble and prepossessing ap- wild bires echoed melody from the hill side; found me there, drinking in from the eyes pearance, as well as the more engaging the breath of the zephyr came laden with the and voice of Clara the untoid delights of a charms of the mind, he would have been wel- perfume from the thousand flowers that deck- first love, and I fancied that I was not an uncome into any circle in which his fancy or ed the fair face of nature; the merry voices welcome visitor to Clara; but when did love vanity could have called him. To him study of children sporting in the hey-day of youth- not flatter? I thought I could detect the had been a pleasure rather than a task-but ful enjoyment, all broke upon the ear of tinge of colour in her cheek at my coming, he ever preferred the flowery paths of light Frank Harrison, as he, in company with a and the tremor of the voice at the farewell. literature, to the rough and difficult sciences. friend, was enjoying the delight of a morn- The repetition of the praised song made me Still he did not neglect them; but in his mo- ing ramble in the country. His companion, hope, and all the thousand trifles by which ments of leisure and relaxation, he came back like himself, was a young student, in the the birth of love is heralded, came upon my to cull the roses of poetical inspiration and same class. Like him, young and enthus- spirit sweet as the voice of angels. And I live for a brief time amid the faultness crea- lastic, they had become the firmest friends; yielded to the young hope without distrusttions of his fancy, and now, as he sat in the and now Ernest Leman was the only confi- such was my faith in woman, -such the perstudent's room, no better picture could be dant and adviser of Frank Harrison. The fect confidence of true and trusting affection. presented to the reader than the arrangement beauty and variety of the scenes through And then as our intimacy increased, and of that chamber: it told the vagaries of the ow- which they were continually passing, acting with it my deep passion for this girl, one by ner's mind. Around the walls were ranged upon the fancy of the friends, kept up the one the light and fairy hopes of my heart busts of the older masters-Plato and virgil, steam of conversation for a time; but as the would betray themselves to her, and she, all and Dante and Homer; and still later in min- walk was extended, they gradually sank into blushing, would consent, and thus the ties gled confusion, Voltaire and Locke, and silence, and each seemed occupied with his that bound me to her were eternally fixed. Newton, and Milton and Byron, and then the own thoughts. And when do youth and poe- And then came the summer evening walks. works of all these were strewn upon the ta- try want companions? To them every thing when the moon was up, and the very silence is dressed in the colors of the rainbow, and was full of love; and thus wore away the them were to be found the names of others peopled with the creatures of the fancy .- season of their sojourn at C-, No word

night, Frank? Delton said you would be my company to that of all others, told me the

table, covered with the thoughts of years; his you not know him yet, Ernest? He is al- poetry of devotion like mine! She could read ways bantering me about young Weston's it in every look, in every action. I lived but sister, Florence. I am inclined to think he with her; and, when alone, thought but of the him. The lamp was sinking low, shedding a particular civilities of himself. Do you not and action. I was a novice in the apprecia-

pany us to Weston's to-night?' asked Henry the sister that gladdened him in the days of not mean to flatter, but you are welcome in fancy, no marvel that I was capable of being Delton, of his friend Frank Harrison, as they his childhood, and the recollection of whose my circle. Come, Frank, tell me in the deceived. But Clara Mordant was above

and replacing the miniature, he said aloud- story, and one that I fear you, like the world, came. I told her all, and she listened, nothwill not believe. It is fashionable to talk of ing loth. And though no answer came, still she took her departure without a sign of fare- let me take a seat beneath this oak, and I lived on the sweet hope of the fulfillment of

With the history of my early life you are the long-looked for letter! It is true it did

ence gratifying to his wishes, but in vain, did not mingle in its busy and stormy scenes. I was taunted with a want of discernment.

fallen on you; and, as for Florence Weston, and outspreading themselves into the abodes George Mordant. A sameness of tastes and No, that would be a libel on the sex that moral tries at the choicest productions of the sex part with to be quity of the choicest productions of the sex part with to be quity of the choicest productions of the sex part with to be quity of the choicest productions of the sex part with the production of the sex part with the productions of the sex part with the production of the se fullen on you; and, as for Florence Weston, and outspectually and she is and must always be, a stranger to me. of the children of misortone and poverty, they lead to her the same general respect that became the harbingers of peace and happing us, and we became firm and constant comful of again trusting my happiness in the I extend to her the same general respect that I do not like I do to the sex; nothing more. I do not like women; not because they are not like us in form and features, as some think, and ascribe it to personal vanity, but because I think cribe it to personal vanity, but because I think they not form and features. You have not form the topmost wave of popular application. The time and constant companies in the panions. He was a native of the east and keeping of any woman. That they are all devoid of principle I do not believe. The sex as which may be appealed to with pride by the had commenced his studies there, but the ill-increase of an only sister had made a change of will hereafter write for it, will show that in this received.

The panions of the time. Every number constant companies in the keeping of any woman. That they are all devoid of principle I do not believe. The will have a greater amount of pure feeling than this received and the panions. He was a native of the east and keeping of any woman. That they are all devoid of principle I do not believe. The will have a greater amount of pure feeling than the woman constant companies to all. But his actions were secret; his panions. He was a native of the east and keeping of any woman. That they are all devoid of principle I do not believe. The will have a greater amount of pure feeling than the woman constant companies to all of a panions. He was a native of the east and keeping of any woman. That they are all devoid of principle I do not believe. The second that it is not the panions in the panions and the panions in the panions. He was a native of the east and keeping of any woman. That they are all second the panions in the panions in the panions. He was a native of the east and keeping of any woman. That they are all second the panions in the panions in the panions. He was a native of the east and happing in the panions. He was a native of the east and happing in the panions. He was a native of the east and happing in the panions. He was a native of t them devoid of principle. You have not forgotten the melancholy end of Singleton, and
to-morrow gone and heard of no more—the

them devoid of principle. You have not forgotten the melancholy end of Singleton, and
to-morrow gone and heard of no more—the

at C——. As he feared he would be detainwant of correct principle.' heartless cognettes, and yet he fell a victim been Frank Harrison, wild as he was in the name among the students at this place, and in general cannot be denied, and of principle, to their arts No! no! you cannot change me visions of gay and pleasure-seeking youth. It when I became acquainted with thus he was anticipated, the change had of vanity and false pride introduced through Well, Harrison, you are a strange comwell, Harrison, you are a strange compound of contradictions. Young, ardent, the rare gifts that were his. And he—was health again began to bloom upon her cheeks; example of those by whom they are surround-

known in the literary circles of the day. And This silence was at length broken by Ernest, had as yet been spoken, but then the eyes bast year of such men as Bryant, Cooper, Dana, fellow, 'Maria Del Occidente,' Mrs. Sigourney, Miss bad spoken more truly than words to me the Longfellow, Hoffman, Maneur and others, of high Sedgwick, Mrs. Seba Smith, Mrs. Embury, and seven he was a Poet—this wild youth; and scattered on the pages of his journal, were to be found 'What detained you from Weston's last love I hoped for—her marked preference for tale of returned passion, and I asked not for antee that the work will continue to be the princi-'O, that was one of Delton's jokes. Do words. What need of them to translate the pal medium of communication between the best au- views of all new American and foreign works of creature in miniature, that was lying before does that to draw attention from the rather meetings. To me she was all in character Ellet and Mrs. Stephens; Poems by Mr. Bryant, while a majority of the monthly and quarterly jourtion of female character, having learned the 'Quite probable, Frank. But what is the little I k..ew, more from the experience of in was stillness, and where are the dreamer's reason that you absent yourself so much from others than my own. I had mingled but litthoughts? Perhans with the scenes of his in- the company of females; and you are grow- lie in the society of females, and looking on impossible to have a superior corps in the present Terms.—Grand's Magazine will be published you continue amongst us. I do them through the medium of an excitable left the hall from afternoon exercises. 'It is parting prayer was now stimulating him in name of old friendship, what are the rea- such a suspicion from me. I had given to etc. her the guileless offering of a trusting heart. ding, and cry, as you usually do, 'let the ten spoke of love that could I have doubted, the apologist for such conduct; but the shade she departed for her home. And now came under a Bridge, etc.

Charles Feano Hoffman, Author of Wild Scenes

memory! Thoughts that had been the ten- was particularly fond of poetry, and read with a father's displeasure and a mother's frown, 'Why, Harry, will you be harping on that ants of that seared bosom in solitude for years, rapture all the ideal longings of the masters and concluded by bidding me adieu. The "And Frank Harrison has shown himself Nothing could be gleaned from the perusal To me they had no beauty—and as I had no Stung as I was by this want of principle in From the uniform and repeated refusals which I was to enter College. I left the -pained at the conduct of her brother, and home of my infancy for the first time, and en-

my wishes-and then how sweet to me came

'That women have purer feelings than men

'Yes, and Florence too,' said Delton, and The morning of the day succeeding that found—the resting place had been gained— rangements for which a certain Florence etc.

National Magazine of Literature, Art and Fashion. GRAHAM'S LADYS & GENTLEMAN'S

MAGAZINE. THE PROSPECTUS FOR 1843.

Editors : GEORGE R. GRAHAM & RUFUS W. GRISWOLD.

Regular Contributors: Lenimore Cooper, Richard H. Dana, William Cullen Bryant, Henry W. Longfellow, T. C. Gratlan,

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Charles R. Peterson . J. H. Ingraham, Author of 'The South West,

George H. Colton, Author of 'Tecumseh,' etc. Reynell Coates, M. D. Walter Landor, Author of 'Stanley,' etc. James T. Fields. Robert Morris. W. A. Jones. John Inman.

GRAHAM'S LADY'S AND GENTLEWARS' MAGAZINE

has been from its establishment more than any other the favorite periodica! of the gentler sex. Though its plan does not entirely exclude articles of the most important character—such as have raised Blackwood's, and some other foreign journals youth, and not waiting until the chill blasts of autumn have scattered half the perfume, & their have to be content to take the remaintenance of the wave and attention as they were admitted into his confidence of the source of the roses in his pincity, no guile, they could see all the minmeasure modified, as I heard from the convertion to the chill blasts of autumn have scattered half the perfume, & their high influence and reputation—its pages will described that I had hitherto been ignorant that betrayed much agitation.

The roll have roses in his pincity, no guile, they could see all the minmeasure modified, as I heard from the conversation of my fellow students many a trait described that I had hitherto been ignorant that betrayed much agitation.

But why do you let the memory of one so ignorant to the proportion as they were admitted into his conof; but still I was disposed to trust implicitly tistic merit of its contents. While those of other happy fellow will spirit-away Florence yet.'
I do not believe in modern prophets, Henry, and if I did, I do not think the mantle has

That will be your case, I do not the sex, deter you and of the sex, deter you and steadlastness of woman's from the purity and steadlastness of woman's fro country; the very creators-founders-of our NA- Inquire at this office.

timer, the Blind Girl, 'Guido, and other Poems Mrs. Frances Sargent Osgood, Author of Wreath of Wild Flowers from New England, etc. Mrs. Seba Smith, Author of 'The Sinless Child

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SPLENDID ENERLLISHMENTS -In the department of Engravings, it is well known that Graham's Mag. azine has far surpassed any periodical work ever published in this or any other country. The highest ambition of rival publishers seems thus far have been to maintain a respectable imitation of the numerous costly and beautiful works of art with which the successive numbers of this journal have been graced. In the course of the succeeding vol. uines many important new features will be introduc ed. Sartain and Sadd, the most celebrated Mezzo. tint Engravers in the Union, and equals of the best in Europe, will continue to furnish their exquisite productions; and Rawden, Wright & Haten, G Parker, A. L. Dick, Gimbrede, Jackman, Jones and others, of New York, and Dodson, Welch & Wal. ters, Tucker and others, of Philadelphia,-all among the most eminent Line Engravers of the present century, have been engaged to furnish a succession of highly finished steel engravings, superior to any that have butherto appeared in periodicals. Among the pictures that will be engraved for the volumes in 1843, are several ORIGINAL PAINTINGS By Ingham, Inman, Cole, Thompson, Freeman, Franquin et, and other distinguished artists. The American periodicals have hitherto contained, save in a very

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY .- One of the new fel-Dodson, and others, portraits (engraved in the high-

embrace notes on current literature, etc., and re-

Union. The most distant subscribers will therefore receive it on that day, as well as those who reside in Philadelphia. The Proprietor being more desirous of presenting the BEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL than the cheapest work in the country, and anxious to bring it within the reach of all, offers the following as the LOWEST TERMS at which it can be afforded :- Three dollars per annum in advance for a single Copy, or Two Copies yearly for Fire Dollars; Fire copies for Ten Dollars: Eight for Fifteen Dollars, or Eleven for Twenty Dollars, (Clubs furnished as usual.) invariably in advance. Postage of Night, 'Hyperion,' Outre Mer,' Ballads and other all Letters to be prepaid.

GEORGE R. GRAHAM,

No. 98 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Thrice-Week y Age.

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It will contain, in addition to the report of Legislative debates and proceedings, the News of the Day, a synopsis of Congressional proceedings, and the original matter which appears in the weekly paper. It is intended that the reports of proceedings shall be full and accurate, and the sketches of debates as complete and

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While however, the Publishers of the THRICE-WEERLY AGE feel justified in pledging themselves to furnish, in any event, faithful reports of the doings both of the Senate and House; it is obvious, that upon the extent of the subscriptions obtained, must depend the fulness and completeness of their sketches of debates. With a little effort on the part of those to whom this Prospectus is addressed, it is hoped that such a subscription may be obtained as will justify the expense of as extended reports, as it would be, on any account, Jesirable to have.

And we may add that as without this effort, we

cannot hope to avoid a considerable loss from the publication of an extra paper, a loss which we ought not to be compelled to bear, we feel abandantly justified in asking our friends who may receive this Prospectus, to aid us, so far as they reasonably can, in obtaining a

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less accompanied by the money.
WM. R. SMITH & CO. Augusta, Nov. 22, 1842.

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